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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Intimidated Co-operation?

Democracy's Closer Ties

Exclamatory Naval Guns

¶ **Still Gnawing An Old Bone.** President Roosevelt signs the compromise court bill, an innocuous measure applicable to the lower courts, but warns America that he's out after what he calls a "thoroughgoing reformation" of judicial processes in the Supreme Court of the United States. He persists in believing (despite the rebuke received from Congress, where the people are supposed to function through their representatives) that the majority is with him on the court issue. His charge is that an apparent conspiracy exists among "gifted members of the legal profession" aided by the conservatism of the courts, to "render measures of social and economic reform sterile or abortive." He argues thusly: "Because representative government, in order to succeed, must act through the processes of law, it is necessary for it to attain a high degree of co-operation among its three coordinate branches." Mark that word, co-operate. With me, you co-operate; against me, you conspire. Such seems the accepted definition in Washington.

¶ **Co-operation,** as interpreted thus, would have operated through the years of America's political existence to render the Constitution merely another scrap of paper, and a very much frayed scrap, too. While there is, indeed, an "unwritten" Constitution which would seem to lay upon Supreme Court justices the urge to keep public interests in the forefront of their deliberations, the paramount duty of the judiciary is not so much to co-operate as to interpret.

¶ **If American** government is to survive in its traditional form, it must, as the President points out, "act through the processes of law." But if law, or the Constitution, were interpreted with an eye toward co-operation with transient political ideology, the judicial branch of government would merely become an arm of the Executive, and the people would lose the benefit of an anchor lodged in the law and ideally functioning as a guard against radical and sometimes dangerous trends. Yes, after all, co-operation is a good word—co-operation between the three branches of government toward a common freedom of action in their separate spheres. Such is the function of democratic government as applied in America. Interference with that function is not co-operation; it's intimidation.

¶ **Collaboration Among Anglo-Saxons and Gauls.** As Oriental ties are frayed, the ties of democracy, drawing Great Britain, France, and America closer, are strengthened by approval of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's peace proposals. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's conferences with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Viscount Halifax and Sir Robert Vansittart brought recognition of the close collaboration between the three governments and revealed determination to keep such collaboration active. Secretary Hull's appeal to the Japanese and Chinese governments to "cease firing" elicits such support in London as to indicate a still closer understanding between Britain and America. The ties of friendship seem doubly valuable when the sword of conflict sweeps through diplomatic skies.

¶ **Britain Protects Its Shipping.** Prime Minister Chamberlain's London conference concludes, but not before an understanding is reached in regard to British boats in the Mediterranean. Without aggravating the belligerents along Mediterranean waters, a strengthening of naval forces is apparent. It consists of a flotilla of destroyers augmented by two heavier craft and the occasional appearance of British warships. Great Britain proposes to keep its sea lane open, but instructions go out to British vessels to display national colors promptly, to enter and leave Spanish Government ports only by day. France co-operates, and Turkey supports the plan. The demand for decent international deportment on the part of Spanish contestants and their sympathizers is being emphasized by steel exclamation marks.

¶ **After Santander.** Fall of Santander to Insurgent troops, after a stiff twelve-day defense, leaves the Loyalists' position on the north greatly weakened, and releases to the insurgent navy units used in blockading the port. These will undoubtedly move along to the Mediterranean patrol. Likewise will some 100,000 men be released for other fronts, together with materials of war. Refugees, fleeing from the fallen district, find France shutting her door. The refugees remain on ships in the harbor of Bayonne, while local officials seek shelter for them. While dictatorial forces tend to erect walls between the nations, men and women and children—the poor pawns of the game—reveal that when human needs drive, men seek to leap the barriers of nationalism.

Agriculture: Crop Gains and Congress

Bumper Harvests Hailed as Aiding Industry in All Lines

Labor Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Long lines of new workers streaming into farm machinery factories throughout the country help to tell the story of how urban industry is affected directly by bumper crops and high prices. A boom in the wheat fields means a demand, and the ability to pay, for more equipment, which means a demand for more laborers and machinists to make it.

The International Harvester Company here reports a total of over 600,000 on its pay rolls, the largest number in its long history as a leading maker of agricultural implements. Sales volume and collections, it says, are the best yet. Company officials say that with a total estimated income of around $9,000,000,000 this year the farmer has only begun to replenish his mechanical equipment. The buying surge will, it is said, doubtless extend on well into 1938, doing its bit to slice city relief lists.

The demand for tractors, for example, is more than the concern can fill. Its plants in Chicago, Milwaukee and Rock Island are running at capacity.

Employment at Peak

Employment at the Oliver Company plants in South Bend, Ind., Springfield, Ill., Battle Creek, Mich., and Charles City, Iowa, is at a record level, the company reports.

Orders also are way ahead of production at the Deere Company plant at Moline, Ill.

The demand is chiefly for tractors but many new combines, those ingenious machines which reap and thresh in one operation, are being turned out, and equipment for handling the large potato crop in some sections is moving rapidly.

With the extra $1,000,000,000 which they have to spend this year, 50 per cent more than in 1932, and with the money spread fairly evenly, the farmers, government officials say, are in a position to stimulate not only the machinery business, but industry all the way down the line.

The Standard Statistics Company of New York says: "Not only will this be reflected promptly in the sales records of those lines dealing with the farmers (implements, mail orders, etc.), but the stimulus should be felt all the way along the line back to such heavy industries as steel, building materials, and railroad equipment."

Meanwhile farmers in many sections still complain of a shortage of labor. The mechanization process, it is pointed out here by experts in the machinery business, hasn't gone so far yet but that many farms are still without labor-saving equipment. There are, for example, about 6,500,000 farms in the country, and fewer than 2,000,000 tractors in use. Those who depend wholly or partly on hand labor still need extra help at the harvest season, and the once great army of itinerant helpers, which moved with the season from South to North, has virtually disappeared. The mechanization process, such as it has been, gradually limited the amount of work for these men and discouraged many from tramping about to find occasional jobs on those farms without machines. Many, of course, were attracted to the cities back in the boom days, and many more were forced there during the depression when work even on the unmechanized farms was scarce.

Farm Labor Shortage

The Machinery and Allied Products Institute, and the Farm Equipment Institute here, and the Society of Agricultural Engineers at Saint Joseph, Mich., have made exhaustive studies of this problem.

The fact that there is such a labor shortage in the fields and still long lists of unemployed in the cities is explained variously depending on whether the explanation comes from the farmer or from the unemployed laborer in the city. The farmer says the relief and works programs have made recipients willing to stay on relief, or at least reluctant to lose the chance of getting back on. Relief officials have taken steps to encourage, or even force, as in the cast of certain cotton states, relief recipients to take farm jobs, but they agree with the workers that these farm jobs don't always pay what they should and offer little security.

Only complete mechanization, that is, only when every farmer has enough machinery to make it possible for him to run his farm the year around with the same amount of hand labor, will eliminate such yearly farm labor shortages, regardless of the willingness of available help, it is held.



Here's Proof

Arkansas Claims the National Tall-Corn Championship With This 19-Foot-2-Inch Stalk Grown at Siloam Springs by George Osburne, a Tenant Farmer on Submarginal Land. Iowa Previously Claimed the Tall-Corn Title With a Stalk 18 Feet, 5½ Inches Tall, Which Was Taller Than the Best That Illinois Could Offer. On the Ladder Is E. D. Crow, While at Left Is A. W. Perrine, Editor of the Town's Paper

In the Boston Section:

Labor leaders predict raid by big industries for personnel.

Ludlow justice will not be disciplined by Gov. Hurley.

Two square riggers stand ready for run to Bermuda.

$30,000 reported raised for Berkshire music festival.

and News From All New England in the

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Wallace Urges Special Session to Enact Program

Sugar Quota Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is still hoping President Roosevelt will call a special session of Congress to carry out the "compact" he has made with farmers for crop stabilization at an early date.

President Roosevelt's signature on the joint congressional resolution making farm legislation the first order of business at the next session was compared by Mr. Wallace to a contract between the President and Congress agreeing to do something for the farmer. The President's signature was not required on the resolution, but he put it there to emphasize his intentions.

Arguments for Session

Among the arguments the Secretary of Agriculture has put up to the President in favor of a special session are these:

Passage of a farm law in November would give the Department more time to get its long-range surplus control plan into good working order before next summer.

It would give the farmers more time to make their plans for next year's plantings.

A special session would make it less imperative for the President to approve the "objectionable" sugar quota bill.

Sugar Bill Is Key

The President's action on the sugar bill is considered by observers here as a key to his intention on a special session. The present Sugar Stabilization Act expires Dec. 31. The new measure Congress has enacted to take its place is objectionable to the State, Agriculture and Interior Departments because of restrictions placed on American island possessions. If the President thinks there is a chance of getting a more satisfactory bill before the first of the year, he may veto the bill now on his desk. Otherwise, he may accept it in order to avoid chaos in the sugar industry that would be caused by the abandonment of the quota system.

A group of Senators from the sugar states have been making a series of calls on the President to urge him to sign the bill they succeeded in getting through Congress despite Administration resistance. Mr. Wallace said, in response to questions, he was sure these Senators would want new legislation enacted before the expiration of the present act, should the President veto their bill.

Crop Stabilization

Need for a long-range crop stabilization program was emphasized by the Department of Agriculture's latest forecast on the 1938 wheat situation, "if wheat growers respond to relatively high prices this year as they have in the past, there is little probability that they will reduce their acreage seeded for harvest in 1938 much below the 81,000,000 acres

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McGrady Quits New Deal Post For Radio Job

Federal Labor Mediator Will Try to Keep R. C. A. Free From Strikes

Shift Long Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor and No. 1 strike mediator for the Roosevelt Administration, is expected to leave the Government service to head the Labor Relations Department of the Radio Corporation of America, it was learned here today.

While corporation officials would make no official announcement, holding that a statement prior to President Roosevelt's acceptance of Mr. McGrady's resignation would be improper, informed quarters accepted Mr. McGrady's forthcoming change of employment as a fact.

Friends of the Assistant Secretary of Labor said they expected him to arrive here to take over the new duties about Sept. 7, and estimated the salary he would receive as $25,000 a year—far more than the remuneration of a government official in the classification now held by Mr. McGrady.

Big Business Awake

The decision of the Radio Corporation to employ a skilled mediator to keep its labor problems successfully ironed out is viewed here as an acknowledgement by big business of the importance of industrial relations to enterprise today.

Serious labor trouble was faced by the Radio Corporation of America last summer when employees in its manufacturing plants at Camden, N. J., went out on strike. There were several riots before a settlement was reached with the aid of Brig. Gen. H. S. Johnson, formerly Mr. McGrady's chief under the old National Industrial Recovery Administration.

Radio Corporation subsidiaries are engaged in domestic and foreign communications, the manufacture of radio equipment, broadcasting of radio telephony and television. Important interests are held also in motion pictures.

Faces Labor Changes

Currently, the entertainment world in which the Radio Corporation is interested in multifarious way is facing important realignments of labor forces developed as a result of technical changes and the Committee for Industrial Organization-American Federation of Labor dispute. It is believed that the implications of this situation may have been instrumental in bringing the Assistant Secretary of Labor into the new post.

Within the immediate field of radio, the American Federation of Labor is engaged in organizing unions which would be allied with other groups in stage and screen entertainment enterprises to result in a giant amalgamation known as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Friendly Move in India



E. O. Hoppé; Wide World

Viceroy Ends Rebel's Exile

The Scene Above Is Typical of the Country in Which Ghaffar Khan Operated. Inset—The Peace-Making Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow

Liberalized India Seen in Freedom For Ghaffar Khan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—Announcement here today from Delhi of lifting of the ban hitherto excluding Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffar Khan from the Northwest Frontier Province of India is one of several signs of the liberalizing change that has resulted from the recently-introduced Indian constitutional reforms.

Abdul Ghaffar was leader of the "Red Shirt" volunteer movement which in 1931 endeavored to start a revolution against British authority. After this had been suppressed its chief author was banished from the province which had been his home.

Permission for him to return there was one of the concessions pressed by Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian National Congress, on the occasion of his recent interview with the British Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, and the fact that this has been granted is evidence of the friendlier political feeling now prevailing in India generally.

Another example of new conditions is seen in the incident reported in Bihar Province where large numbers of peasants presented themselves at one of the sittings of the newly-constituted Legislative Assembly and demanded fulfillment of Indian National Congress election promises to reduce their rent and debt liabilities.

British Envoy Hit in Air Fire By Japanese

Car Under British Flag Attacked by Bombers on Shanghai Road

Regretted by Tokyo

Affair Brings Conflict Into International Sphere—Relief Work Now Under Way

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Sino-Japanese war took a grave international turn today when Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador to China, was seriously wounded by an attack from Japanese warplanes.

The automobile in which the Ambassador was riding from Nanking to Shanghai was attacked by two Japanese bombers near Shanghai. He was seriously wounded by spraying machine gun bullets and was rushed to a Shanghai hospital.

Sir Hughe was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. W. A. Lovat-Fraser, British military attaché and E. L. Hall-Patch, the financial representative of the British Government in China.

Despite the fact that the automobile carried a large British flag the Japanese planes dived low and attacked the occupants with machine gun fire about 50 miles from Shanghai.

Colonel Lovat-Fraser immediately jumped out of the car to see the reason for the attack and one of the Japanese planes loosed a bomb which missed the wounded Ambassador but knocked Colonel Lovat-Fraser senseless.

Inquiry Ordered

Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, commanding Japanese naval forces at Shanghai, today order an investigation of the Japanese aerial shooting of Sir Hughe.

The Japanese commander also called on Admiral Sir Charles Little, commander-in-chief of the British China squadron, to inform him of the action he had taken.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota instructed the Japanese Ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoe, to extend Japan's warmest sympathy to Sir Hughe.

Condolences were sent to the wounded diplomat from Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Shanghai's Mayor, O. K. Yui, and from the Japanese admirals now in command here.

Sir Hughe had proceeded from Shanghai to Nanking aboard the Britsh destroyer Westcott on July 14 in an effort to forestall the spread of hostilities between the two powers.

He arrived there on July 16 and immediately went into conference with Wang Chung-hui, the Chinese Foreign Minister. He remained in Nanking until yesterday, keeping in constant touch with the developments.

He has been Ambassador to China since 1936, when he was transferred from Minister to Iran: He had previously served as Minister to the Baltic States and as Counsellor of Embassy at Brussels.

Narrow Escapes for Americans

J. B. Powell, Chicago Tribune correspondent on the war front, was jolted but uninjured when Japanese shell splinters struck his automobile, which was flying the American flag.

J. H. McKinnon of Houston, Texas, manager of the large American-owned Poplar Groves dairy farms, on the outskirts of Shanghai, narrowly escaped from Japanese aerial bombs and machine gun fire.

A squadron of Japanese warplanes attacked the farms for the second time within a week, almost annihilating the dairy's herd of 400 pedigreed American cattle.

Mr. McKinnon protested to American consular authorities against the repeated Japanese bombardments.

He and American owners of the property were unable to explain why the farm, over which large American flags are flying, should be a target for the Japanese.

Respect Foreign Property

They surmised, however, that Japanese aviation officers might have mistaken the farm's machinery, including huge concrete mixers, for Chinese gun emplacements.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman, asked concerning reparation, replied:

"We have taken great pains to respect foreign property. So far no American property has been damaged.

"The Japanese army will continue this careful attitude."

Besides the Poplar Grove farms, American property damaged in the two weeks of heavy aerial and artillery fire includes the American-mortgaged Wing On & Co. department store in Shanghai, cotton mills in the Woosung area and the American mission hospital at Nantungchow.

The spokesman deplored the Japanese air attack on Sir Hughe and advanced the theory that the airmen mistook his blue and red British flag for a Chinese emblem. He declared that the Ambassador was at fault for not having a flag large enough to drape over the whole roof of his automobile.

Although possessing woefully inadequate resources, international relief committees plunged into the overwhelming problem of alleviating, even slightly, the dangers of hunger and disease hovering over war-torn Shanghai.

Under the direction of W. H. Plant of Portland, Maine, the Emergency Relief Committee broadcast a world-wide appeal for the war victims here and elsewhere in China.

The most acute problem is to save

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

President Signs Bill Plugging Tax Loophole Leaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Preparatory to leaving Washington tonight for what may be a two or three weeks' holiday at his Hyde Park home, President Roosevelt began his day by signing over three score bills enacted in the final hours of Congress, and placed a pocket veto of disapproval on three measures.

Most publicized of the measures signed was the tax-loophole closing bill. This measure—called "the bill nobody knows" because its 47 pages of extremely complicated provisions was introduced at the last minute and went through both houses like chain lightning—was a result of the President's drive against rich individuals who incorporated their yachts, or set up overseas corporations to utilize legal loopholes.

None of the vetoed bills was important, and the President's decision on the sugar bill is not expected until some time during his Hyde Park stay. Important among the bills signed by the President was the deficiency appropriation bill, providing $98,000,000 to cover last-minute authorizations. In addition to outright appropriations, the act authorizes the Department of Agriculture to use $85,000,000 from customs receipts to make subsidies on the 1937 cotton crop supplementing cotton loans.

The President lunched with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, discussing the increasingly grave Far Eastern situation, and the Cabinet met immediately afterward, its Friday meeting expedited to today.

After a few days at Hyde Park, the President plans to cruise down Long Island Sound on the Government yacht Potomac, to watch the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Intimate Message From Washington

Should There Be a Special Session? General Opinion Is, the Less of Congress the Better—The President Must Decide

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 26

In the little private debate now going on in Washington over whether or not President Roosevelt should call a special session of Congress in November, there are plenty of reasons to impel him to that action, and only a few arguments presented on the other side. The reasons against it mostly turn on the personal convenience of members of Congress, and if there is one thing about which the President is not solicitous these days it is the ease and comfort of the genus legislator.

Of course, there is a widespread popular feeling against long or special sessions of Congress. "Give the country a breathing spell!" some exclaim, "the less of Congress the better." These sentiments are based first on fear of and opposition to whatever Congress may do. They reflect the views of those who consider that the best government is the least government. They spring from the ancient anarchistic emotions of the American frontier.

Many students of political science in these United States have pointed out that certain deep-rooted conditions from the earliest days of government on this continent have made Americans "agin' the Government" and in an equally hurtful sense "agin' the policeman!" Whereas in some other nations—by no means all—accepted mores are to support the Government and the policeman as an accepted custom, this has been shown in the United States to be a type of thinking too little shared.

Cracker-Box Legislation

For the same reasons, many Americans have been "agin' Congress," and it is fashionable cracker-box or club-lounge or Pullman-car practice to abuse the hapless legislators and to assert that the only good Congress is an adjourned Congress.

Just about the only representative of law against which some Americans do not consider it good civics to inveigh is the judge—from lower bench to Supreme Court—but the judge can enforce his dignity by punishing for contempt of court. There is no recourse against those proudly guilty of contempt of Congress, except perhaps for Congress to vindicate itself.

However, those who feel alarmed at the extension of the power of the Executive in American Government, should welcome frequent sessions of Congress. For only when they are in session can the legislators exercise their corporate check.

It is an open question whether this Congress will come back to Washington with a desire to co-operate with the President—as he hopes they will do after being in touch with their districts—or whether they will be resentful at the return and in the same state of insurgency in which they went away, if not more so. Both the President and his opponents are banking on the expression of popular sentiment.

Mr. Roosevelt, cultivating public opinion with speeches and other usually helpful activities, plainly intends to prove that he has been right in asserting that the country was with him.

Many Think President on Decline

The opposition is convinced that the drift from Mr. Roosevelt has by no means ended, and that its gradual intensification is inevitable. They point to the almost invariable decline of presidential authority and prestige in second terms, complicated today by the ill-fated court-packing plan and the continuance of reassuring good business.

Unquestionably, there are grave national problems that need the attention of Congress. Probably a new sugar quota act will have to be written before the end of the year. A farm bill is an admitted necessity by Republicans, Democrats, and New Dealers alike, although there is wide divergence over its terms.

The Social Security Act needs to be amended before long, to reduce or diminish the $45,000,000,000 reserve. Tax revision is a crying need, and has been so regarded by all authorities for years, although again there is difference of opinion over the kind of revision which is called for. Probably the weight of authority calls for a general house-cleaning of tax laws, coupled with reduction of indirect taxes and a broadening of the base of direct taxes to bring to each citizen a vivid knowledge of the cost of government to him personally. Yet the political forces in Washington may lean more toward "soak-the-rich" taxes and taxes with the purpose of redistributing wealth.

Need for Industrial Regulation

Other real legislative needs would include some form of national wages and hours bill, intended to improve working conditions in backward industrial areas and thus partly to balance competitive conditions and purchasing power and economic advancement between North and South.

Likewise important is the executive reorganization program if it includes sweeping extensions of the civil service. Needful, too, is amendment of the Wagner Labor Act to give employers as well as labor privileges.

These tasks, constituting only a part of the duties of the next session, cannot all be accomplished during the regular session opening in January if members insist on getting away early to make their primary campaigns and the later elections. Many primaries are held early, and in the South they are equivalent to elections. Of course, American political campaigns are inordinately and probably unnecessarily long, but that is a political practice which cannot be abolished overnight.

So Congress' desire to adjourn early next year is not unreasonable. Yet it acts just as the old time-limit sessions did to invite filibusters. So, all things considered, Mr. Roosevelt is likely to have his special session and the country will have to put up with Congress, like it or not.

Washington Left in Doubt About Intentions of Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — The gravest concern was expressed at the Department of State today over reports from Shanghai that Japan intends to establish a blockade of a large portion of the Chinese coast.

The reports in themselves are disturbing enough to high officials of the Department, but what concerns them even more is the failure of the Japanese Government to communicate its intentions to this Government. Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated publicly that there had been no communication from any representative of the Japanese Government to any representative of this Government anywhere.

In diplomatic circles this situation leads to a fear that Japan may attempt to establish a blockade without calling it one, just as it is now waging a war without admitting that a war is in existence. The United States has participated in the general fiction regarding the absence of a war in order not to contribute to its spread. But an undeclared blockade which affected neutral shipping including American could not be overlooked.

While there is some latitude under accepted rules of international law regarding blockades, the general rule is that the right to maintain and enforce a blockade is a right which pertains only to belligerents. If Japan and the neutral nations insist on perpetuating the fiction that no war exists then any interference by Japanese warships with neutral commerce on the high seas becomes an act of piracy.

One alternative in case the blockade is enforced would be for the United States to apply the Neutrality Act on the ground that a belligerent act had been committed which produced a state of war. The situation is complicated, however, by the report that Japan does not intend to enforce the blockade against foreign shipping except to submit foreign ships to search to determine definitely that they are not Chinese.

Furthermore, what will Japan do in the case of a neutral ship carrying a cargo of munitions consigned to China? The whole situation involves so many uncertainties of this character that Secretary Hull and his assistants find it impossible to discuss the subject publicly or speculate on the outcome.

A certain result of the blockade will be to increase pressure for application of the Neutrality Act and make it more difficult for the Department of State to justify failure to do so.

The Secretary conferred most of the morning with Green H. Hackworth, legal advisor of the department, and Stanley K. Hornbeck, special assistant to the Secretary and the Department's expert on Far Eastern affairs who has been the most important single individual in the formulation of American policy toward the Chinese crisis.

U. S. Completes Evacuation Plans For Shanghai Area

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25 (AP)—United States authorities today perfected plans for the defense of Americans in Shanghai and for their possible complete evacuation.

Twenty-five hundred Americans remain here, of whom 700 are women.

Under the emergency plans for concentration and mobilization of the American colony every man and woman knows what is expected of him or her in the event that foreign districts become increasingly active battlefields.

Filipinos are receiving the same consideration as Americans, 300 already having been evacuated and other hundreds ready to leave.

The Commonwealth Government has indicated that future housing and other expenses of refugees to Manila will be the responsibility of the Philippine capital.



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CONTINENTAL BAKING CO., INC.

China's Splendor in Last Days of the Monarchy

An American woman's recollections of her visit to Peking — Overnight trip to the Great Wall was great event of stay.

Imperial Peking—who has not dreamed of its Oriental splendors under the Manchus! Are the Japanese conquerors, having set the former "Boy Emperor of China," Henry Pu-Yi, on the throne as Emperor Kang-Teh of Manchoukuo, planning to restore him to Peiping and to a new Dragon Throne as a façade for their economic and political aims?

With such questions timely, out of memory's scrapbook, Marcia Graves Loring of Wellesley, Mass., selects for readers of The Christian Science Monitor recollections of her visit to Peking as a guest of state in the last days of the monarchy.

Just 26 years ago this August, the Court at Peking had only a few months until it should be forced to depart before the triumphant Republic. About a year before these historic events Mrs. Loring saw Imperial Peking as guest of the Foreign Minister. Two articles tell her story. The second follows:


Grand Throne Room
In the Former Emperor's Palace at Peking


Dragons on Guard
At Palace of Former Dowager Empress, Peking

On a day in late spring the great event of our visit was planned. Mr. Tong, the Misses Bartlett of our party, and the Chinese children were to accompany us to the Great Wall and the ancient tombs of the Mings.

Foreign Minister Liang Tun Yen had sent his private railway car and on a clear windless day our party left Peking. The train took us to the station, a mile from the Great Wall, where the car was sidetracked and the walk to the wall began. Our many servants followed us, each laden with a lunch basket, or rugs, or water bottles, or cushions.

We were glad to rest on the wall, from which we could see the forbidding gray mountains of Mongolia and the great caravan routes of the traders stretching into the horizon. The servants spread our tiffin under one of the old watch towers and then the walk back to the railway began. It was a deserted country through which we passed. There was only an occasional coolie in addition to the wild, unkempt dogs of North China.

Bedlam of Cries

Our car took us to the town of Nankow. Then began the bedlam of cries and sing-song choruses which are part of travel in China. It was dark when we reached the town and yelling bearers with sedan chairs fought for our luggage and our fares. The servants trotted ahead to the Khan or rest house, where we were to spend the night.

The small peaked roofed dwelling was surrounded by an open courtyard, filled with sleeping camels, donkeys and coolies, crouching over charcoal braziers. The low rooms of the Khan were lighted only by the small lamps of the Chinese peasants, burning peanut oil. A flaring torch lighted the single door-way. Mongrel dogs yelped about us as our little procession of sedan chairs filed into the muddy court.

At the shrill cries of our servants the sleeping figures of men sprang into wakefulness. In less time than it takes to tell of the transformation, the four rooms of the rest house were cleared of their occupants as our servants unloaded our pack mules. Lanterns were lit and hung from the rafters. A fire was glowing in a huge charcoal brazier, while padded silk quilts were spread on the low Chinese beds. Floors and benches were covered with rugs and cushions.

Staring Coolies

Then our servants took possession of the kitchen and a four-course dinner was cooked and served on a white cloth spread on a rough wooden table. The only windows were small ones of oiled paper, uncurtained. Pressed against them were the staring faces of the coolies from the tiny village. It was a desolate spot, and we were a small handful of foreigners in the night, far away from our own kind, from police, from a telephone, or any contact with the modern world.

But such was the power of the name of Liang, in those old days of ordered rule, that we felt no fear.

The tiny bedroom my mother and I were to occupy had only one window and was furnished with two rough beds, a chair and a plain wooden chest. But beside the charcoal brazier stood one of the wooden bath tubs of China, filled with steaming water. After contentedly soaking off the grime of the journey I slept till dawn on the padded quilts.

Long Sedan Ride

We started in the dull gray morning light for our long sedan ride to the Ming Tombs. Our procession of eight chairs and 32 bearers, with the servants following on the mules, was quite impressive. Our way led through mud villages and rice fields, and across old stone bridges. The two bearers of each sedan chair chanted in unison with the others as they swung us along the stony roads. We stopped at times so that the bearers might rest.

After a climb to the top of the tomb of Yung Lo below which the whole valley lay before us, we were carried back, at a jolting speed, to the rest house. The bearers jogged at a fast trot in anticipation of their bowls of rice, and "cash," at the end of the trip. As dusk was falling, we boarded our private car, blazing with electricity and warm with steam heat, and started back to Peking and the modern world.

Farewell Gift

The night before we were to leave on the train for Tientsin, His Excellency came to our bungalow, in the compound. He greeted us on this last evening with the wish to make us a farewell gift. He clapped his hands and a group of silently respectful coolies filed into the living room and prostrated themselves before us, followed by two more men, carrying a great wicker bale.

As this was opened a vast number of beautiful furs fell to the floor. The fur traders displayed their wares quietly to his critical gaze. Some he discarded with a wave of his hand. His choice fell on two snow white fox skins from Siberia and a great skin of Russian squirrel.

These he begged us to accept with the humble wish that they might prove a slight memento of our visit.

The whole family went to the station to see us off the next morning. I was openly crying, but the Chinese rarely show emotion. Chihow, the eldest of our young Chinese friends, looked very solemn, and said haltingly, "Only two go, but what a big hole." The two smaller children tried to recite the poetical Chinese words of leaving-taking, but could only gulp, while Aisan could not keep the tears from her eyes.

Our compartment was loaded with lichee nuts, fruit and flowers, from our Chinese and legation friends. So the express moved out of the long station toward Tientsin and the outside world we had almost forgotten during those rare weeks in Imperial China.

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Underwood Photos
Marble Bridge at Imperial Palace

Peace Organizations Apart On Issue of Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—A vigorous statement by Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, opposing invocation of the Neutrality Act on the ground that it would intensify the existing conflict in China and endanger American relations with Japan, was issued here this morning, clarifying the line-up of the peace groups for and against action under the Neutrality Act.

Statements issued so far reveal a sharp difference of opinion among these groups. The National Council for the Prevention of War and World Peaceways are both demanding immediate application of the Neutrality Act with a declaration by President Roosevelt that Japan and China are actually at war with one another. The council has written the President directly with its demand.

The opposing side is defended by both the League of Nations Association and the Foreign Policy Association, organizations which favor collective security and American participation in efforts to achieve this goal. But both also feel that for the United States to act independently in the Chinese crisis would serve only to aggravate the situation without bringing peace or a settlement of hostilities any closer.

Views Far Apart

The cleavage among the professional groups reflects a broad difference of opinion as to America's proper role in world affairs which has its counterpart in a division in the Senate and on the broader scale is increasingly affecting public opinion throughout the country.

The isolationist doctrine that the United States can keep out of foreign wars by shutting off its trade with belligerents whenever a war breaks out is the primary reason advanced by those who favor immediate application of the Neutrality Act in the present instance. There are also some groups on this side of the fence who betray an unstated desire to aid China when, in urging prompt invocation of the act, they argue that Japan will block American goods from China whether the act is applied or not. They imply, under the guise of a neutral intent, that invocation would penalize Japan for its aggressive intentions.

It is at this point in the argument that Mr. Buell comes in, declaring that the United States has no business interfering by itself. He would approve of United States co-operation with collective application of sanctions by the League of Nations. This might do some good, he believes.

See Threat to Relations

But to apply the Neutrality Act would, he believes, in the first instance, encourage Japan to declare a war on China and establish a naval blockade.

In the Senate sponsors of the Neutrality Act including Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington have called insistently for action under the act since the Chinese crisis developed. On the other hand, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, in his latest of a series of speeches defending the Administration's failure to apply it to date, sets up a new theory that it need be applied only when American lives or property is endangered by further exports of American arms to a belligerent.

Since there has been no interference by either side with neutral commerce, he argued in his speech on Monday night, there has been no danger to American lives or property from continued trade with belligerents. Therefore, he suggested, the type of situation for which the act was intended to apply has not arisen.

Opposes Unilateral Action

Mr. Buell ignores this attempt to draw a fine legal distinction as to where and when the act should be applied. He finds the effect of application undesirable, and therefore opposes such action, regardless of the legal points involved. Discussing why the act should not be applied from the point of view of national policy and interests he said:

"The American Government could safely apply the arms embargo against Italy and Ethiopia in October 1935 because it was public knowledge that the League Council was on the point of adopting stronger measures. It could safely apply the arms embargo against Spain in January 1937 because an even more severe policy had already been adopted by the 26 powers constituting the Non-Intervention Committee in London. In the Orient, however, no collective action has yet been taken and, in its absence, the application of embargoes by the United States alone might create far greater dangers than it would avoid.

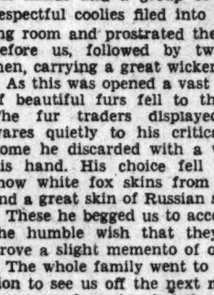
"It is striking that 'isolationist' America continues to preach the principles of international morality, at a time when the League of Nations is silent, and alone among the powers considers the adoption of an embargo policy. While the intentions of the Administration are sound, the dangers implicit in the Neutrality Act can only be avoided by a policy of concerted action.

"Such a policy could be adopted if the European signatories of the Nine-Power Pact, together with Soviet Russia, would agree to apply an arms and shipping embargo against Japan, leaving China free to import from European markets, in accordance with League of Nations principles. Simultaneously, the President of the United States could employ his discretion under the Neutrality Act to forbid American vessels to carry any materials to China or Japan.

"Since Japanese ships carry about one third of the trade between Japan and the United States, and since many Japanese vessels have necessarily been diverted into transport service, the imposition of an international shipping embargo against Japan would offset the damage which an American arms embargo would do to China. What is more important, collective action of this sort would protect the United States from assuming responsibilities alone in the Orient and tend to shorten a war which otherwise may rapidly spread to various parts of the world."

Autograph Hunt Checked

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Autograph seekers, who find transatlantic liners at sailing time a happy hunting ground for celebrities, had no luck today when Leslie Howard, stage and film actor, departed on the Queen Mary. For the first time, the company barred them from the ship. A few eluded the company police and got as far as Howard's cabin, only to be driven off.

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Chinese Quit Hongkew Sector For Inland Line of Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26—The Chinese troops are apparently quietly withdrawing from the Hongkew sector, or Japanese section of the International Settlement. The move is constructed by military experts here as a repetition of the 1932 strategic retreat to a new inland line of defense.

The withdrawal follows Japanese menaces to the Chinese flank through landings up-river along the Yangtse from Woosung, where Chinese have forts at the confluence of the Whangpoo river with the Yangtse. Woosung is about 10 miles north of Shanghai, which lies on the winding Whangpoo.

Chinese propaganda has stressed the plan for a finish fight at Shanghai, but this ignores the city's strategic weakness. Japanese are reported preparing to land troops at Chapu, some 45 miles south of Shanghai, as the other arm of a giant pincers to close in on the Chinese from north and south at once.

The new Chinese line to meet this threat may start near Liuho, about 23 miles northwest of Shanghai on the Yangtse. The line would extend southward in an arc designed to protect the capital, Nanking, up the Yangtse nearly 80 miles behind the proposed line.

Many Chinese are bewildered by the present lull, not understanding the strategic necessity for withdrawal in time to avoid being caught by the Japanese pincers. The withdrawal may come earlier than in 1932. It is likely to be construed by civilians as a defeat, but this is not the case. The actual test of strength will come along the new line.

Japan's naval blockade off the coast south of Shanghai is being watched anxiously, as it may cut off Chinese supplies. The possibility of international complications due to enforcement of the blockade is also realized here.

U. S. Envoy at Berlin Accepts Invitation To Reich's Party Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

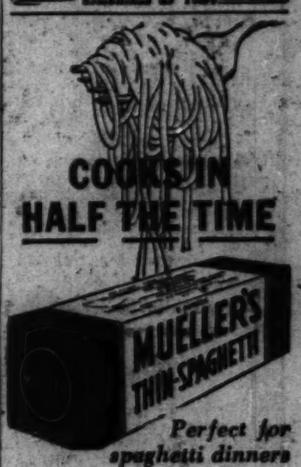
BERLIN, Aug. 25—The American Charge d'Affaires, Prentice G. Gilbert, today confirmed a report of the German Foreign Office to the effect that he has accepted the invitation of the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, to visit the annual rally of the National Socialist Party at Nuremberg next week.

Mr. Gilbert will not stay during the entire giant rally but will go down from Berlin Thursday evening and return Saturday.

Hitherto American, British and French representatives have not attended the Nuremberg rally, but this year they will all be present, along with practically all the other diplomatic representatives in Berlin.

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General Blockade by Japan? Navy Threatens, Tokyo Denies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 26—Commerce of powers other than China will be fully respected in enforcement of Japan's blockade of the China coast from Shanghai south to Swatow, according to a Foreign Office statement today.

Japan probably hopes to avoid declaration of a general blockade of the China coast which would evoke unfavorable reactions in other countries and increase the probability of invocation of the American Neutrality Act. While no official statement on Japanese reaction to this act is available its probable application would not be welcomed here.

It is believed that Japan's naval superiority insures the nondelivery of important munitions shipments to China and application of the Neutrality Act would hamper Japan's export and import trade with America.

Premier Fumimaro Konoye in a press statement today rererred disparagingly to the British proposal to neutralize Shanghai and the Hull statement from Washington urging absentation of hostilities, remarking:

"All these moves of third powers originate in a lack of understanding of Japan's stand. Japan does not attach much importance to these proposals of foreign powers."

The Premier asserted that the Government does not intend to resort to diplomatic means to settle the situation but favors "comprehensive punitive campaign against the Chinese." He also stressed a point which is arousing increased attention here, namely Japan's desire to avoid a protracted conflict which would sap its military and still more its economic and financial strength. So one may anticipate contrasted tactics, Japan seeking a quick smashing military decision, while China endeavors to prolong its resistance perhaps resorting to widespread guerrilla warfare.

Japan Warns of Blockade Of All Shipping For 800 Miles of China's Coast

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26 (AP)—Japanese naval authorities here threatened today to include American and other foreign shipping in the 800-mile blockade of China's seacoast established by Japan.

A spokesman for the third Japanese fleet declared that "foreign shipping along the China coast may be halted by Japanese warships patrolling the area."

He added:

"We exercise the privilege of pre-emption toward foreign bottoms carrying a cargo which in time of war would constitute contraband."

(In international law, "pre-emption" is the right of a belligerent to seize and purchase at an appraised price other contraband of war than absolute contraband belonging to a neutral and en route to the enemy in its own territory or on the high seas or in unappropriated territory.)

British Envoy Hit in Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

the lives of 500,000 stranded penniless refugees.

But there are another 500,000, who, although they have some resources, must be cared for before they, too, are thrown on the mercy of relief. Most of them are being evacuated to the south on the fastest ships available. The Japanese have indicated a willingness to assure the safety of refugee ships passing their blockade.

Contribution by Japanese

The relief committee already has established a large number of concentration camps in sheltered sections, each housing from 100 to 15,000 refugees.

Food rations, costing about two cents a day for each person, are a bowl of rice and cabbage gruel with an occasional trace of meat.

So far the only contributions have been about $100,000 and two truckloads of cabbage from the Japanese consul general, Suemasa Okamoto, who said he wanted to assist Chinese and foreign "innocents" of the war.

The Chinese, although on the verge of starvation, refused to touch the cabbage when they learned its source.

The committee, to relieve the mounting pressure of destitution, arranged transportation for 15,000 Chinese to Ningpo and 70,000 others to South China.

The cost of such mass evacuation, which has mounted above $185,000, has not yet been met by contributions. The committee, however, is continuing to spend, hoping for an answer to its appeal.

Neither the Chinese nor foreign municipalities are able to help materially. Their treasuries are overburdened already. Individuals, suffering from the stoppage of business and other losses, also are financially crippled.

Relief officials, however, are accumulating a deficit, contending that the refugees must be protected for the welfare of the whole community. These unfortunates merely sit in their straw-shed camps, patiently waiting for a fate no one can foretell and which they cannot understand.

Hastily thrown up timbers are being covered with straw wherever the hostilities permit. The sheds are the only equipment.

American Planes On Way to China Under U. S. Permit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—While no official information is being made public on the subject, sufficient facts are known here today to make it clear that 20 new American-made airplanes were exported recently from Wilmington, Del., under license to a Chinese destination.

Discovery of this incident coincided here this morning with reports from Shanghai that Japan intended to blockade the Chinese coast against Chinese shipping, a report which immediately received careful attention in the highest State Department circles. While no official confirmation of the report has yet been received it was learned unofficially that such a step by Japan would have important influence on possible action by this Government under the Neutrality Act.

Under international law, a blockade is an act of war. Should Japan attempt to enforce an extensive blockade of the Chinese coast it would make the failure to apply the Neutrality Act more difficult to justify than it is already.

The planes exported to China may encounter this blockade before reaching their destination. They would have been prevented from starting had the Neutrality Act been applied.

It is reported in informed quarters that the planes are of a type which would have great military value even if not specifically designed and equipped by the manufacturer for military use.

A. F. of L. in New York Spurns Peace With C. I. O.

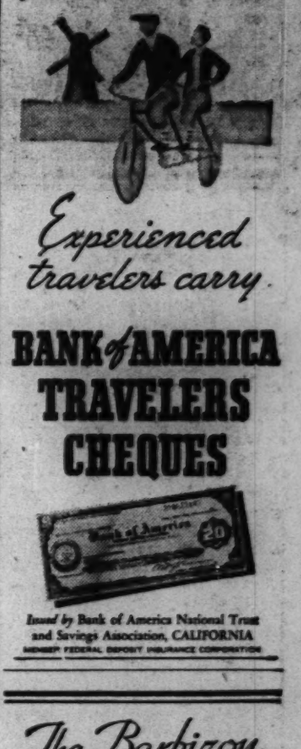
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—A resolution proposing peace with the C. I. O. was overwhelmingly rejected at the concluding session of the State Federation of Labor's annual convention today.

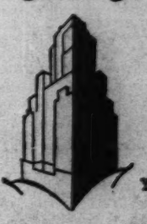
Said the president, George Meaney of New York City:

"The American Federation of Labor has appointed a committee to meet the C. I. O., but thus far the C. I. O. has not contributed one solitary sentence to bring peace in this situation.

"If the C. I. O. wants peace with us, our committee is waiting for them."

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Popular Front for Swiss? Burden of Debt on Peasants Opens Door to New Alliances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The "popular front" idea is not confined to France and Spain. It is a political formula which might theoretically be able to succeed in any democracy where economic depression has led to discontent. Switzerland is one of them.

As her neutrality has never preserved her from foreign influence, it may well be asked whether this country is not going, sooner or later, to try out this political recipe.

It must be remembered that the "popular front" idea is not French or Spanish. It has two origins. Members of the Second Internationale gathered in 1933 at Pontigny (France) suggested that concessions should be made to the left wing of the Bourgeois parties and attract them into an alliance with Socialism. The latter would thus seize power.

Then the Third Internationale (Communist), in its 1935 congress in Moscow, adopted a similar device, but with the avowed aim of gradually superseding its allies and establishing Communism in the end. How could such formulas be applied to and succeed in Switzerland?

Some Local Successes

The federalist structure of the country constitutes a formidable obstacle. Socialists have been able to win local success in towns (Zurich, Basle, Geneva, Berne). In the two latter places this success has been ephemeral.

Marxists can summon a little less than one third of the Swiss vote. But the Cabinet has never been open to them. The reason is that there is no ministerial responsibility as in France, Belgium or even Britain.

Once chosen by Parliament, a minister is regularly re-elected unless he has committed unbearable mistakes. Swiss ministers remain indefinitely in power; Giuseppe Motta, now President of Switzerland, has been 24 years in the Cabinet. It is therefore a serious matter to place a Socialist in the executive.

Then the Ministry, called here the Federal Council, is made up of representatives of certain cantons: out of seven members, the Cabinet is made up of three or four German, one Italian, two French speaking ministers; Berne, Zurich and Vaud have each a representative. What is the canton, or group of cantons, that will be willing to be represented by a Socialist? The Socialists do not now sway any cantonal government.

Called a General Strike

These technical handicaps are further enhanced by history. The Swiss Socialists are very much to the Left. They allied themselves with the Communists in 1918, and following the instruction given by Lenin when he left the county (in 1917) they established at Olten, main railway center, a Soviet that tried to seize power by a general strike and rebellion. The civil war lasted three days (Nov. 11 to 15, 1918).

Since then Socialists have made different attempts to inflict a political defeat in side issues on the Government and oblige it to withdraw before a popular verdict.

Socialists have agreed to support military credits, but they have consistently launched referendums which in case of success could have overthrown the Ministry (against militia training periods—January, 1935; in favor of a large relief plan leading to devaluation—June, 1935).

Deserted Red Candidates

In June, 1936, the Socialists suggested resuming diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and failed. Last September devaluation, which the average Swiss considers to be a misfortune, had become unavoidable but its immediate cause was the fall of the French franc: the Front Populaire in France was blamed for it.

French financial difficulties react on the popular front in Switzerland. So that the Swiss Socialist Party condemned this political formula in its October gathering.

In November the Geneva Socialists put Communists on their list for the local Parliament; the Socialists voters struck the Communists out of the list, and the Socialists lost seven seats. A political leader of the Right having been fatally beaten by Communists in Chaux-de-Fonds, a watch-making center, Communism has been outlawed in Neuchaâtel and will probably be treated with little patience in the rest of Switzerland.

Discontent Among Peasants

The popular front thus seems at present a hopeless aim in the Confederacy. Yet changes might come unexpectedly. The Federal Government cannot count now on a solid majority in Parliament. It depends on the agricultural vote, and peasants are heavily in debt (4,000,000 Swiss francs, or nearly a billion francs)—a staggering amount for 4,000,000 persons.

There have of late been signs of dissaffection in the powerful Bernese peasant group. Herr Walter Stucki, Swiss economic "wizard" and a powerful political power among the bourgeoisie nearest the Socialists, by the rise of class hatred. In order to offset it, he suggests that since the Swiss Socialists have let down Communism, it would be wise to give them spontaneously a seat in the Government.

If this scheme succeeds, one might see a formula similar to the "popular front," but working against it would be the bourgeoisie making concessions to the right wing of the Marxists and bringing them over to the cause of patriotic order.

In this case Herr Stucki's proposal would only prepare a compromise likely to lead to a moderate "popular front." How long would it be moderate? This question is asked with some concern.

City Shaves Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELGIN, Ill.—A uniform hours, prices and wage agreement was negotiated here the other day between barber shop proprietors and the city trades council, while customers went without haircuts and shaves. The journeymen and master barbers called a holiday and finally agreed on minimum wages of 25 cents for a shave and 50 cents for a haircut.

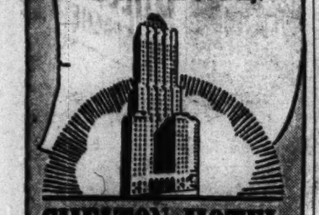


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Vienna Revives Gay Times on Ship's Centenary

Towns Along the Danube welcome venerable craft with songs and dances. Celebrities make speeches and join in festivities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Vienna loves to re-live "good old times," with all their frills, ruffles, plumes and high hats. So she recently took a new ride in the first vessel of the Danube Steamship Company, "Maria Anna," which 100 years ago rushed, side-wheeling, up the river at four miles an hour.

In two days and a night it used to get clear to Linz, which was almost as fast as the overland mail coaches could make it.

To revive the glory of those days of mechanical triumphs, when "Maria Anna's" gigantic smoke stack stalked proudly up the current, Austria took the old ship out of her harbor, polished up her railings; rebuilt her fires, and prepared her for another trip, though this time down stream, from Linz to Vienna.

She made the voyage with half the celebrities of Vienna on board. They made speeches about her. "Maria Anna" so blushed from all the compliments she received that even that factory - chimney - like smoke stack almost got red.

Distinguished Company

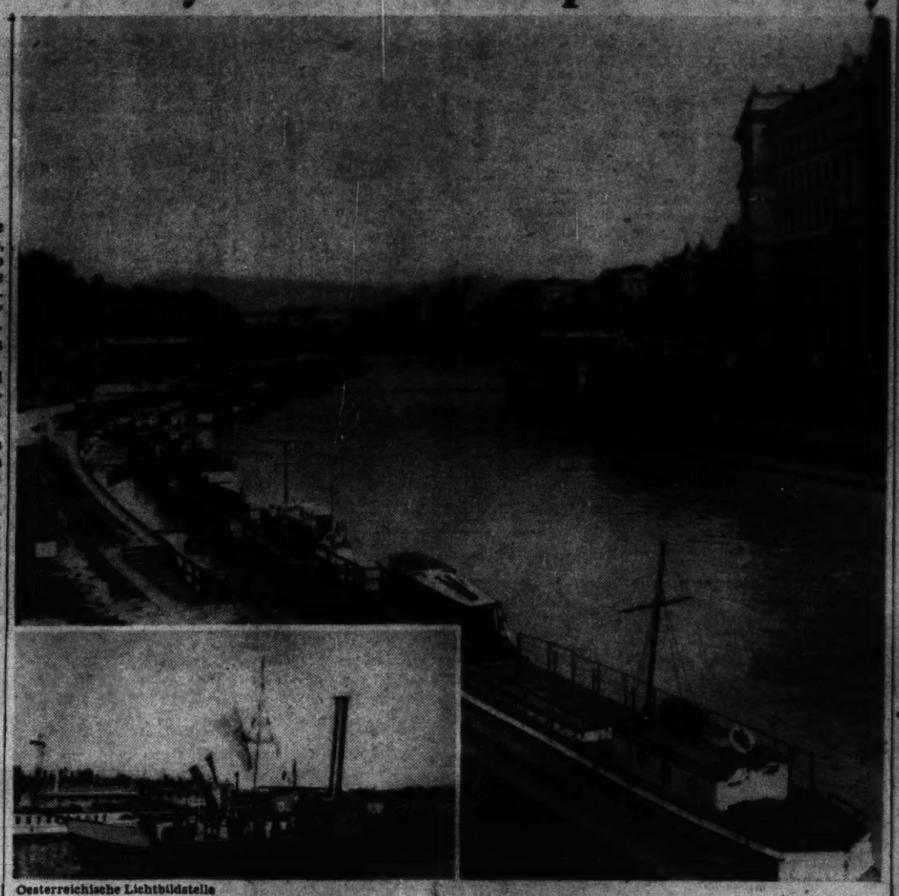
Guest number one was Wilhelm Miklas, President of Austria, then came cabinet ministers, ministers from foreign lands and delegates from the other six Danubian countries. Many of the guests wore costumes from long ago, and in all the towns along the river the people gathered in folk costumes, to sing folk songs, dance, and set off fire crackers. There were choirs on board, too, which did not grow weary in singing Danubian songs.

Germans, Austrians, Czechoslovakians, Yugoslavs, Roumanians and Bulgarians fraternized together, pouring out praises to the river which serves them all.

Dignity Cast Aside

It was a brilliant picnic, and found its climax in the Vienna Prater, Central Europe's chief amusement park, where these celebrities from many lands gayly frolicked together. That is a rather frivolous word to be applied to Presidents and distinguished ministers, but no one is allowed in the Prater who is not willing to frolic at least a little.

At last they all went home filled with international good will, "Maria Anna" was led away to wait for the next centenary and the Blue Danube rolled solemnly on to water seven lands and bring sustenance to twenty nations.



Oesterreichische Lichtbildstelle

Inset—The Maria Anna. Above—Waterfront at Vienna

Poland's Marshal Pleads Unity at Legion Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—An appeal to all sides of the Polish nation to work together for the regeneration of the country was made at the first annual assembly of the Polish Legionaries since the passing of Marshal Pilsudski, held at Crakow under the leadership of the "great" Marshal's successor, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz.

This meeting was awaited with considerable interest in all circles, for these assemblies are usually an occasion for political pronouncements. This year, in view of the recent bomb attempt against Col. Adam Koc, who was nominated by Marshal Smigly-Rydz to organize the Camp of National Unity, it was felt that the Assembly would have special significance.

Some indication, it was believed, would be given as to the future attitude toward members of the Nationalist opposition, who, it is generally supposed, were responsible for the attempt. Would the leaders of the Camp eventually feel obliged to base the real power in Poland on the few who now wield it? Or would they continue in their endeavor to build up a nation-wide union of men of good will? In the result the second course now appears the more likely.

The Legionaries by their historic march into Russia in August 1914 struck the first blow for Polish freedom. Then, after the advent to power of Pilsudski, their leader, in 1926, they formed a valuable element of his support in the countryside, and their relations with the "Colonels' Group," the body of military collaborators on whom Pilsudski rang the changes for his Cabinets, were close.

The Marshal's speech, addressed to the Legionaries, but relayed by radio to the whole nation, contained a fresh call for national unity, emphasizing the points of Colonel Koc's declaration of February 1937.

Three factors must be assured, the Marshal said: a strong army; internal peace and order, maintained with an "iron hand"; the growth of a group of men of good will who would leave their different "ghettos" and work together for the country. He was optimistic for the future, but doctrinaire ideas in politics, he emphasized, must now give way to an age of realism.

Canada Controls Nickel Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—There are 21 essential minerals without which war cannot be carried on, and no one nation, not even the British Empire, has them all, while the United States has only eight. Canada alone controls 93 per cent of the world's supply of nickel. These facts were brought out in a recent address by the Rev. Dr. Leyton Richards of Birmingham, Eng., before members of the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics at Lake Couchiching, near Orillia.

Although the danger of a widespread and "inconceivably destructive" war is great, he expressed the opinion that vigorous action by even a relatively small proportion of those opposed to war as a means of adjusting international arguments would be successful in maintaining peace.

In a first address on the present outlook in Europe, Dr. Hans Simons, sociological authority and chief of the New York School of Social Research, discussed rearmament as the chief factor in preserving peace in Europe at the moment. He has just completed a tour of Europe, and said that the huge sums spent on rearmament have taken away for the present some of the unrest through unemployment that would have made for an inclination to war.

In his opinion, rearmament, particularly Britain's rearmament, has been a factor toward the maintenance of peace. But all over Europe, he claimed, are many persons who want an Anglo-Saxon peace, the sort that could be imposed on the world by the union of the United States and Great Britain.

A second factor that is helping to maintain peace Dr. Simons suggested is the uncertainty of the future. The League of Nations is in a "state of suspended' animation," the network of alliances may or may not hold and new alliances might be formed at any time, and the direction of the British policy has not yet been clarified. The peace of Europe is in a precarious position today, for dictators have the power to make fast and personal decisions that might plunge the nations into conflict.

Cummings to Seek U. S. Law on Sale Of Small Firearms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings said yesterday he would ask Congress again at its next session to enact legislation controlling ownership and sale of small firearms.

"In some respects small weapons are even a greater menace than machine guns," he said. "The situation is one of urgent necessity and must be brought under control."

The present National Firearms Act imposes a tax of $200 on every sub-machine gun and sawed-off shotgun sold. In addition, such weapons—other than those issued to law enforcement agencies—must be registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Cummings proposed to Congress last session on amendment to require registration of every type of weapon to prohibit interstate transportation of unregistered weapons, and to impose a $1.00 tax on every rifle, shotgun and pistol sold. No action was taken.

He named four groups as instrumental in defeating the legislation: Manufacturers, sportsmen, rural residents, and a small bloc of congressmen.

Manufacturers and dealers, he said, feared interruption of business. Sportsmen opposed the bill on grounds it would discourage amateur shooting, and residents of rural areas, especially in the South, were concerned lest law jeopardize their constitutional rights to arm themselves. Some legislators, he said, felt the Government had gone far enough by restricting the sale of sub-machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and silencers.

Veterans Demand Army for Defense

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—United Spanish War Veterans adopted resolutions yesterday calling for universal conscription in case of war, and demanding "a powerful navy, an unsurpassed air force and an adequate army for self defense."

Alfred J. Kennedy of New York was chosen commander-in-chief without opposition, being promoted from the post of senior vice commander. He succeeds Scott Leavitt of Milwaukee. Thomas Payne of Detroit was elevated from junior to senior vice commander and Justice George A. Eberly of the Nebraska Supreme Court was named junior vice commander.

Portland, Ore., was selected for the 1938 encampment.

Mrs. Mary McGualey of New York was nominated to become president of the Auxiliary. Others chosen to office were Maude Coles Whitlock of the Washington and Alaska Department, Lou Ella Allen of Texas, Betty Bassett of California, and Anna Nagle of Massachusetts.

Craven Joins Commission

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—T. A. M. Craven took the oath of office yesterday as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Craven, who has been chief engineer of the commission since November, 1935, succeeds Irvin Stewart, resigned.

Florentine Center To Help Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—A "Center of Florentine Studies" is to be established in this city. The aim is to preserve all material relating to the history of Florence, from her Etruscan and Roman origins — buildings, books, documents, plans, prints, letters and pictures.

The establishment of such a "center," it is hoped, with its immense mass of assembled material for study and consultation and its facilities for tracing and bringing to light knowledge from hitherto unexplored sources, will be of the highest value, not only to Italian scholars and students, but to those of other lands who congregate in Florence for study and research.

Officers Lose Posts By Warspite 'Mutiny'

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Disciplinary troubles aboard the battleship Warspite on June 30 were disclosed yesterday with publication of findings by a naval court of inquiry which recommended that three officers be relieved of their posts.

The Admiralty ordered the findings of the court carried out.

Nine seamen were ordered transferred to other warships and three discharged from the navy.

It was understood that the inquiry concerned breach of discipline, involving a misunderstanding concerning week-end leave while the ship was at Portsmouth.

New Vocational Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Oregon's share of the federal appropriation for vocational education during the school year 1937-38 will be $115,298, according to O. D. Adams, state director. This sum is nearly double the appropriation granted the state last year. The increased appropriation, according to Mr. Adams, will permit a 100 per cent increase in state vocational guidance work, expanding the program to include many branches of the field heretofore untouched.

British Encourage Home-School Ties For Youth's Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—Establishment of a parent-teacher association in every school in Britain is the ultimate aim of the Home and School Council of Great Britain, which seeks to encourage all aspects of co-operation between home and school, including the formation of parent-teacher groups and kindred organizations, and to give support to the activities of any society, group, or individual working for the welfare of the child.

Miss Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister, addressing the first annual conference of the Yorkshire Regional Council here, conceded that the council's object would have to be achieved gradually.

Miss MacDonald claimed that the general public was being taught that parent-teacher associations formed a vital link in the educational system. It was hoped that regional councils would soon be set up in all parts of the country, all affiliated to the central federation.

Television in Paris

The world's most powerful commercial television broadcasting station is to be installed at the foot of the Eiffel Tower, Paris, with the antenna projecting from the top of the flagpole of the tower. The transmitter will have a peak power of 30,000 watts.

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Women in Congress Succeed In Aiding Desired Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The women in Congress talked little, but got a lot of work done in the past session. No major bills carried their names, but hundreds of chores for the folks back home reached their desks and received careful attention.

Individually, they used their influence with male colleagues in support of desired legislation and worked diligently in committee sessions. They also got some private bills through for their constituents.

The women made one united stand. All five House members made speeches urging repeal of the law which forced a wife to resign if she and her husband made a combined salary of over $4000 in government positions.

Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York "reminded" the Rules Committee three times before they let the repeal bill out of its three-year prison. Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas helped to pass it in the Senate.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, lone Republican congresswoman, got through a $35,000 appropriation for a national safety and accident prevention program.

She also supplied one of the session's laughs with a resolution satirizing the President's Supreme Court plan.

Chief sponsor of legislation among the women was Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey. As chairman of the District of Columbia Committee she introduced 35 district bills which concerned such things as police salaries, child adoption, slot machine slugs, blindness prevention, a juvenile court, property offenses and regulation of healing arts.

Mrs. Virginia E. Jenckes (D) of Indiana, always on the alert against attempts to undermine the Constitution, made 11 speeches. She was dubbed "the mother of the G-men" for her activities on behalf of appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Senator Caraway and Mrs. O'Day secured waiver of visa costs for Girl Scouts attending the international jubilee here this summer by companion bills which passed Senate and House.

Senator Caraway's bill authorizing army engineers to submit a flood control, soil-erosion, and public power program passed House and Senate. Its veto by the President prompted her first speech on a legislative question since she entered the Senate in 1931.

Mrs. O'Day, in six talks on the House floor, advocated such legislation as the Chapman bill regulating food and drugs and the Wagner housing bill.

Representative Nan Wood Honeyman (D) of Oregon, freshman member among the women, introduced a Bonneville Dam bill soon after reaching the capital. Friends said that the Mansfield bill which was passed embodied her bill.

The women's delegation added a new member—Senator Dixie Bibb Graves (D of Alabama)—just as the session closed. Her appointment came so near adjournment, however, she had little chance to do more than get settled in her office.

Students Keep Close Watch On Dean's Grammar

TIFTON, Ga., Aug. 26 (AP)—Dean George P. Donaldson of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College hears about it in a hurry when he makes a grammatical error.

It comes about from a game element he employs in teaching the English language.

The chief aim of his courses is to teach correct and effective oral English, but the method varies from the standard.

For one thing, he works on the "case system." For each student in the college he keeps a score card. On it are listed speech errors—those made in classes, on the campus, or anywhere else that an instructor or another student can overhear them.

At private conferences, he points out these errors to the student.

"We use the private conference to avoid embarrassment in the class room," he explained.

"The system revolves around spoken rather than written English, and while we assign collateral reading in our classes, we virtually skip such subjects as the drama and short story writing.

"For the written language, we emphasize the preparation of letters, striving for effective expression of ideas."

Use of "ain't" is one of the more common errors. "It don't" and "he don't" frequently are reported, along with "can't hardly."

Mr. Donaldson says the check-up system not only keeps the students on their guard against grammatical errors, but forces him to speak carefully and correctly.

When he makes a grammatical bobble, the students promptly correct him—sometimes publicly.



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McGrady Leaves a Hole Hard to Fill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — The resignation of Edward F. McGrady as Assistant Secretary of Labor, long anticipated here but unofficially confirmed for the first time by word from New York that he is going to Radio Corporation of America, leaves the Roosevelt Administration facing one of its most difficult personnel problems.

Mr. McGrady's career is one of the most remarkable in the history of the New Deal. He stands out today as the only prominent individual in the labor field who enjoys to any important extent the confidence of both William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the rival Committee for Industrial Organization.

The White House has for months been unable to find a man to fill the job of second assistant secretary of labor due to A. F. of L.-C. I. O. rivalry. It frankly does not know where it can find anyone to fill Mr. McGrady's shoes. It may have to resolve the difficulty by going outside the labor field, a move which would be resented as much in both labor camps as the selection of a man from either one would be resented by its rival labor organization.

Mr. McGrady first suggested his desire to leave the Government service to the President more than six months ago. The White House has delayed action as long as possible. It is even understood to have tried to arrange for some outside sources of income for Mr. McGrady to supplement the $9000 a year which the Government pays him. He has several outside offers which are understood to have run as high as $50,000 a year.

Two factors are known to have induced Mr. McGrady to leave the Government service. He feels that he cannot afford with fairness to himself and dependents to ignore any longer the offers which have been made to him by private business. Further, his tenure of office in the Department of Labor has been difficult and often unhappy because of differences with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Their personal differences have been largely the fault of others, not of either one. Miss Perkins refused to accept Mr. McGrady as her assistant when he was first recommended by Postmaster General Farley, assuming that Mr. McGrady was a political appointment because it came from Mr. Farley. As it happened, she was mistaken, as she later admitted after she had agreed finally to accept the appointment.

Johnson Adds to Fire

In the meantime, however, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson had turned to writing columns instead of blue eagle codes and carried on in his writings a feud which had developed between him and Miss Perkins, during the NRA period. Time and time again he wrote that Miss Perkins was stifling the abilities of Mr. McGrady, accused her of petty jealousy, of seeking to handle strikes for which he said she was not qualified herself, and refusing to let Mr. McGrady handle them.

Mr. McGrady did his best to prevent the misunderstandings which would almost inevitably follow these persistent attacks by his well-intentioned friend—the outspoken general. Miss Perkins also tried to prevent this outside interference from disturbing relations in the department. But it was apparently too much for the good intentions of either. The plain fact known to all observers of labor activities here is that time and again Mr. McGrady was prevented from attempting to settle strikes. Notable instance occurred during the General Motors strike when he was ordered to Toledo to settle a difficult, but relatively unimportant, gas strike.

Mr. McGrady had been recognized for years as probably the most successful labor mediator in the country. Not only was he trusted by both labor factions, but he also enjoyed the respect and confidence of employers to a remarkable extent considering his labor background. He is a personal friend of such employers as President Knudson of General Motors and Walter P. Chrysler. Settlement of the shipping tie-up on the Pacific coast is the biggest single job of labor mediation and strike settlement to his credit.

Started With NRA

Mr. McGrady was the official lobbyist for the A. F. of L. when the Roosevelt Administration came into office in 1933 and as such had a part in drafting and securing passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act by Congress.

He made the acquaintance of General Johnson during this preliminary process. When the General began to set up the administration of NRA he called in Mr. McGrady to be his labor specialist. Mr. McGrady made his name and reputation during this period when he came into close contact with many of the most important industrialists in the country, winning their respect while working for labor interests in NRA codes.

He stood out as one of the few persons prominently identified with NRA who emerged from that experiment with an enhanced reputation and more friends than when he went in. He gained the respect of the President among others and was asked to become assistant secretary of labor. Miss Perkins finally consented and he entered the permanent government service.

He now joins the growing list of able persons who have departed from the Government service either because the rewards were insufficient or because of disappointment and a sense of frustration.

McGrady Quits Labor Post To Join Radio Corporation

(Continued from Page 1)

the Associated Actors and Artistes of America and challenging the steam-roller power of the C. I. O. While this process has gone forward peacefully during the initial stages, it obviously is important for the company to be well guided in its labor policies.

Still another consideration which might lie behind the company's decision to adopt Mr. McGrady and provide insurance against possible labor trouble is long-range protection against Government control of broadcasting in case of serious strikes. While this point is not known to have been raised by company officials, the broadcasting industry is continually on the defensive against public ownership of its facilities, and it is at least logical to assume that strenuous efforts will be made to avoid any emergency under which the Government would be justified in stepping into the situation.



By a Staff Photographer

Edward F. McGrady

Assistant Secretary of Labor Is to Join Radio Corporation of America

Farm Course Draws Record Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Enrollment in the agricultural course leading to the B. S. A. degree at the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture is 15 times as great as it was the first year of operation, 1908, according to a recent statement by Dean Paul W. Chapman.

Last year there were 453 young men registered in that course, the largest number of students ever enrolled in the course in any one year in the history of the institution. The enrollment in 1908 was 27. In 1930 it reached 247.

A new record was also established during the 1936-37 school year in the agricultural engineering course with the enrollment of 118 students.

During the last year, the College of Agriculture brought more than 12,000 persons to Athens for short courses and special meetings. Of this number more than 2000 were 4-H Club members.

Efforts to Block Rail Strike Shift To U. S. Mediation

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Efforts to forestall a nationwide strike of operating railroad workers shifted today to the federal mediation machinery.

B. A. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, announced that committees representing five railway brotherhoods, comprising 250,000 men, had authorized a strike for Sept. 6 to support demands for a general 20 per cent wage increase which the operators had turned down. Mr. Whitney said the committees, carrying on negotiations at Chicago, set 6 a. m. of Sept. 6 as the time for members of the brotherhoods to begin leaving their jobs.

At Washington spokesmen for the National Mediation Board said they had not been advised officially of the breakdown in wage negotiations and would intervene only at the request of either group.

Federal mediation would automatically postpone a strike for more than 30 days. The National Mediation Board, failing to arbitrate the dispute, may request the President to create an emergency arbitration committee. The committee must report within 30 days and neither side may take action until a 30-day period has elapsed after its decision.

H. A. Enochs, chairman of the carriers' committee, said railroads' financial condition precluded the granting of wage increases. It had been estimated a 20 per cent wage boost would add $116,000,000 annually to operating costs, of which $2,000,000 would be for extra social security taxes and $4,000,000 for extra retirement fund taxes.

Non-Operating Unions

Recently the 14 "non-operating" rail brotherhoods compromised demands for a 20 cents an hour increase by accepting a boost of 5 cents, equivalent to about 8½ per cent. The increased pay was applicable to 800,000 rail workers not engaged in operation of trains.

Announcement of the rejection of "big five" demands came after the carriers committee contended many roads operated at a loss in 1936 and could not absorb increased costs. They argued competition had reduced rail earnings, that wage rates compared favorably with those in other industries and that improved mechanical devices had eased the workers' jobs.

The brotherhoods, in a statement, said employees were not responsible for the financial plight of carriers, and contended a fair wage must not be denied "because of the sins of financiers."

Declaring the history of American railroads is "a story of plunder by financiers," the brotherhoods added that recovery in the industry thus far has been characterized "principally by an increase in the share going to security holders."

A few hours after Mr. Enoch's announcement, the Pullman Company disclosed it had signed a working agreement with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which assured 8000 workers a $12 per month wage increase. Robert F. Cole, of the Federal Mediation Board, said the agreement, first signed between the union and company, provided for an increase in overtime wages, a basic wage of $100 a month and a basic 240-hour month for porters and maids.

Lewis to Address Auto Workers; C. I. O. Wins NLRB Election

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Milwaukee, Wis.: The dynamic figure of C. I. O. chieftain John L. Lewis loomed today over the strife-torn United Automobile Workers convention scene as new outbursts of disruption ripped to shreds his lieutenants' pleas for harmony.

Announcement that Mr. Lewis would address the delegates tomorrow morning came as delegates engaged in bitter charges and counter charges that "obstructive tactics" were being used to delay convention business.

The uproar in the debate over charge by the president, Homer Martin, the convention was being "embarrassed" by "obstructionists using obstructive tactics" turned to cheers last night when Dr. Martin disclosed Mr. Lewis would appear.

Akron, Ohio: The C. I. O.-affiliated United Rubber Workers of America won a National Labor Relations Board election at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and preparations went forward for a similar vote tomorrow at the B. F. Goodrich Company.

James P. Miller, acting regional NLRB director, announced that 8464 factory employees at Goodyear's plant voted to have the U. R. W. A. represent them as exclusive bargaining agent while 3193 opposed the union. Out of 13,021 employees eligible to ballot, 11,713 voted, Mr. Miller said. Approximately 12,500 employees are eligible to vote at Goodrich.

Washington: The Maritime Commission will remain "neutral toward all labor organizations," Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman, announced.

He thus turned down the demand of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., that the commission support the International Seamen's Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as against C. I. O. forces of John L. Lewis.

The commission has been conducting studies with a view to prescribing labor standards for government-subsidized ships.

Chicago: Eight thousand Pullman porters won a wage increase of $12 a month today when the Pullman Company signed a working agreement with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Robert F. Cole, mediator for the Federal Railway Mediation Board, said the pay boost would raise the basic wage to $100 a month.

Passaic, N. J.: The Botany Worsted Company has been served with a National Labor Relations Board order notifying the company it was found guilty of a Wagner Labor Relations Act violation.

The board ordered the concern to reinstate an employee, Joseph Peidl, who charged he had been dismissed because of his activity with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The company was also required to post for 30 days a notice saying it would not discriminate against employees who are members of the T. W. O. C.

Special Farm Session Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

seeded for this year's crop—the largest acreage in the history of the country," the department said.

An acreage of this size with average yields would produce a crop of 950,000,000 bushels, it was estimated. Production this year was estimated on Aug. 1 at 890,000,000 bushels. About 650,000,000 bushels are used annually in the United States. With average yields, this quantity could be produced on about 55,000,000 acres.

Nor did the department hold out any hope to farmers that the export situation would be as favorable in 1938 as it is this year. "Unless world production in 1938 is again small or export demand increases beyond present expectations, prices of wheat and income to United States wheat growers from the 1938 crop may be expected to be materially lower than during the current marketing season," the forecast said.

Wheat Surplus Seen

Farm officials admit that little can be done to head off the expected 1938 wheat surplus with legislation. Most of the winter wheat planting would be completed before a special session in November. Past experience has shown that control measures are not necessary for the spring wheat crop.

There has been some talk of wheat loans, modeled after the Administration's cotton loan, to induce farmers to hold their wheat instead of dumping it on the market. Mr. Wallace does not believe such loans would be feasible, however. Set on the same basis as cotton, they would run only around 70 cents a bushel for wheat. There would be little inducement for farmers to take advantage of such loans. The question of corn loans has also been up for discussion, but Mr. Wallace said no decision would be made until the crop begins to go to market in November.

President Plugs Tax Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

yacht races and perhaps to attempt some fishing a little farther away. He intends to be in and out of Hyde Park for the next three weeks.

Following his established custom, President Roosevelt presented today with his three pocket vetoes a "memorandum of disapproval," giving his precise reasons for action, and if he decides to veto the sugar bill he will take the same action.

Among the bills vetoed was S. 1375, which would have been a Lindbergh law (the federal anti-kidnaping statute) for cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, domestic fowls or the carcasses or hides thereof.

J. Edgar Hoover and his "G-men" would have been on the trail of the horse and chicken thieves. But the President averted this. He says, in his veto note, that cattle and poultry depredations on a scale over $5000 come under the National Stolen Property Act. The present bill would have made petit larceny a federal offense, he says.

Once in the field of criminal law, the President went further and vetoed a bill to change the name of the police court for the District of Columbia to the city court of the District of Columbia, for the reason that the court is clothed only with criminal jurisdiction, and hence is appropriately called a police court.

Illustrating his pertinacity in vetoing special privilege bills, the President refused to sign a measure that would have stricken the words "illiterate and degenerate" from the records of the War Department and veterans' administration as applied to a certain Texas national guardsman. He said the reasons for the bill were "altogether sentimental."

Most of the bills the President did sign were for the relief of individuals, of which an immense grist is regularly channeled across his desk.

Soil Erosion Control Methods Are Tested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A combination of vegetative and mechanical methods to institute more complete erosion control has manifested its efficacy frequently during heavy rains this year in the soil conservation service's South Tyger river project near here, S. L. Jeffords, project manager, reported recently.

Close-growing vegetation planted in strips to spread run-off water and prevent its concentration have proven particularly effective in instances where terrace breaks have occurred after heavy rains. By preventing concentration of water from broken terraces above, the strips provide adequate protection for the terraces below.

Roosevelt to Speak Sept. 20?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War and former national commander of the American Legion, today invited President Roosevelt to address the Legion's annual convention in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Sept. 20.

Recording of Tchaikovsky Headline Month's Releases

Review of Recordings

Decidedly timely is the release of the album of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture this month by RCA. The present vogue of Shakespearean drama that has come to the country's radio sets from the major broadcasting networks makes the album an ideal complementary item to those Monday evening Shakespeare radio sessions. Recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, it is a doubly happy combination. For Dr. Koussevitzky admittedly has no peers in the interpretation of Tchaikovsky. Also it is an immediate refreshment for listeners of the orchestra so recently heard on the air from the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

Romeo and Juliet reflects Tchaikovsky's fascination for things Italian and also for the stage. When he came under the influence of the leaders of the Russian nationalist school who had a zeal to dramatize Russia in music it was natural that Tchaikovsky should pick upon something dramatic in form, and Italian, to demonstrate what he, as a Russian, could do musically.

In the overture Tchaikovsky has followed Shakespeare's libretto and the music contains hints of all the dramatic action. His inherent love of a melody, of course, breaks forth into the beautiful melody in this overture descriptive of the love of Romeo and Juliet. Typical Tchaikovskian fury tells of the feud of the houses of Montagu and Capulet while a return to a sadder version of the lovers' theme tells of the tragic end.

The sixth side of the Tchaikovsky album is a Sibelius item, "Maiden with the Roses" from a tone poem, "Swan White." Dr. Koussevitzky has made himself a specialist in this composer and has turned out a beautiful interpretation of this distinctive uncatalogued composer's piece.

Orchestra

Tchaikovsky: Romeo and Juliet Overture, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Three Victor records in album. Sibelius's "Maiden With the Roses," sixth side.

Von Weber: Euryanthe Overture, played by the British Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. Victor record. Easily the greatest of Weber's works, and showing traces of Wagnerian influence, this overture covers the efforts of Euryanthe to escape the charges of unfaithfulness laid upon her by rivals. A very well done disk.

Thomas: Mignon-Overture, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. This always popular overture, well heard from the Boston orchestra, concerns the restoration of Mignon, stolen by gypsies in her youth, to her father, and her love.

Instrumental

Chopin: Polonaises—Op. 26, No. 1 and 2; Op. 40, No. 1 and 2; Op. 44, No. 5; Op. 53, No. 6; Fantasie, Op. 61, No. 7; Andante Spinato, Op. 22; Grand Polonaise, Op. 22, played by Arthur Rubinstein pianist. Eight Victor records in album. This is another splendid and welcome addition to the compilations of preludes, etudes, mazurkas, now recorded by Victor. The so-called "Military Polonaise," Op. 40, No. 1, is there, and the familiar Andante, Op. 22. To us the Op. 53, No. 6, and Fantasie, Op. 61, were the works of major importance. Mr. Rubinstein has performed a remarkable interpretative job.

R. Strauss: An Einsamer Quelle (By a Hidden Spring), and Clerambault—arr. Dandelot: Largo on G String, played by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. Victor record. It is good to hear Mr. Heifetz in selections offering sheer melody such as these.

Granados: La Playera-Danzas Espagnolas, No. 5, and Lehmberg: El Puerto (The Port), played by George Copeland, pianist. Victor record. A foremost exponent of modern Spanish music is well heard again in this popular Granados item and its companion piece which with its few bars of castanets hints suggestively of some portion of Spanish seacoast.

Ponce—arr. Segovia: Petite Valse, and Ponce: Mazurka, played by Andres Segovia, guitarist. Victor record. A welcome disk by the world's greatest guitarist who gives interpretations of two modern Spanish pieces.

Vocal

R. v. Muschelhausen-Graener: Der Page Spraeh (The Page Speaks), and Morganstern-Graener: Philanthropisch (Philanthropist), sung by Gerrard Hüsch, baritone, with orchestra. Victor record. Dramatic art songs beautifully interpreted by Mr. Hüsch.

Gazzera-Grossi-Franck: Panis Angelicus, and Marenco-Cilea: L'Arlesiana— Romanza di Federico, sung by Beniamino Gigli, tenor, with Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Victor record. The first is the familiar religious song while the second is an aria of the art song type requiring fine singing which Mr. Gigli does in his excellent fashion.

De Crescenzo: Tarentella (Italian Folk song), and Denza-Zanardini: Funiculi-Funicula, sung by Joseph Schmidt, tenor. Decca record. Typical Italian folk songs ably sung by Mr. Schmidt.

Stolz-Marischka: Schenk' Mir Dein Herz Heute Nacht, and Ob Blond, Ob Braun, Ich Liebe alle Frau'n, from Ich Liebe alle Frauen, sung by Jan Kiepura, tenor, with orchestra. Decca record. Typical German light opera arias sung well by Mr. Kiepura.

Korngold: Die Tote Stadt-Duet Mariette and Paul: Glück, das mir verblieb, sung by Lotte Lehmann and Richard Tauber, **and Paul's Aria-Ich Werde sie nicht wiedersehen,** sung by Richard Tauber, tenor. Decca record. Excellent coupling of two German opera arias well sung by Mme. Lehmann and Mr. Tauber.

Popular

Swing doesn't seem to abate, though the trend seems to be toward special arrangements played by select combinations. Victor, for instance, offers couplings of "Avalon" and "The Man I love," by the Benny Goodman Quartet; "SOS" and "Locomotive," by Bert Shefter and the Rhythm Octet; "The Swing Session's Called to Order," by Mesz Mesarow; "Frankie and Johnny" and "Mother Goose," by Bunny Berrigan.

From current production music Victor offers a smooth coupling by Richard Himber of "Till the Clock Strikes Three" and "So Many Memories"; "Turn on That Red Hot Heat," and "Let 'Er Go," by Bunny Berrigan. Tommy Dorsey and the Clambake Seven are working together well as usual in couplings of "Who'll Be the One This Summer?" and "Is This Gonna Be My Lucky Summer?" and a pairing of "After You" and "All You Want to Do Is Dance."

Individual offerings by Victor produce Fats Waller playing the piano alone this time in a coupling of "Tea for Two" and "Keepn' Out of Mischief Now," a fine holiday at the keyboard. Also Jean Sablon, French crooner importation, is heard in "Can I Forget You," paired with "Afraid to Dream."

Decca's prime offerings are Bing Crosby's singing of the four tunes from his picture, "Double or Nothing"—"All You Want to Do Is Dance," "It's the Natural Thing to Do," "Smarty," and "The Moon Got in My Eyes."

Good Decca swing labels are offered in a coupling of "Stumbling" and "It Had to Be You," in which Henry Busse and his trumpet are heard; Milt Herth produces some interesting new effects on the Hammond electric organ in his coupling of "Twelfth Street Rag" and "Basin Street Blues"; while Louis Armstrong lends his trumpet and vocal efforts with the Mills Brothers in a pairing of "The Old Folks at Home" and "Long About Midnight."

European Releases

Orchestral

Mozart: The "Prague" Symphony in D. maj. No. 38, played by Bruno Walter and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Three H. M. V. records. This received the title "Prague" because it was first performed in that city in 1787. It is a charming, gracious work, finely played and recorded. The second Andante movement is specially beautiful. How Mozart would have enjoyed hearing his works played by a modern orchestra!

Borodin: Polovetsian Dances (completed by his friends Glazounov and Rimsky-Korsakov), played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski. Two H. M. V. records. In the original there are choruses with the music but these are omitted in this recording. The dances come from the second act, where they are provided as entertainment for the captive Igor. They are fine wild music with a strong oriental flavor.

Johann Strauss: Blue Danube Waltz, played by the Berlin Philharmonic under Alois Melichar. Decca-Polydor record. German orchestras thoroughly understand how to play dance music which sounds delightful and to keep perfect tempo as well.

Lubomirsky: "Danse Orientale," played by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. Light music well played. On the other side is a piece entitled "Love in Idleness," also light and pleasant.

Granados: Spanish dances Nos. 1, 2, and 3, played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood. Two Decca records. These are the first recordings of Sir Henry's orchestral edition of these dances which were originally written for the piano. They are typical Spanish music and the records are well worth having.

Instrumental

Chopin: Nocturnes, Op. 9, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Op. 15, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Op. 27, Nos. 1, 2; Op. 37, Nos. 1, 2, Played by Arthur Rubinstein, pianist. Six H. M. V. records. This delightful, delicate music will please the multitude of Chopin lovers, for they are admirably played by Mr. Rubinstein. The album is entitled Vol. I, so that one hopes for more of them later on.

Chamber Music

Beethoven: Septet in E flat major, for violin, viola, cello, string bass, clarinet, bassoon, and horn, played by soloists from the B. B. C. orchestra. Five H. M. V. records. This suite for seven instruments is one of Beethoven's earliest works and is not very exciting music, but the fourth movement in minuet time is very pleasing.

Vocal

Gustav Mahler (1860-1911): "Das Lied von der Erde" (The Song of the Earth), played by Bruno Walter and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra with Charles Kullmann, tenor, and Kirsten Thorborg, contralto. Seven Columbia records. This beautiful work issued by Columbia and limited to 1000 copies, is an outstanding one. It earned high praise when performed for the first time in England in 1926. It is a symphonic song-cycle scored for a very large orchestra with six numbers for the voices. The recording was done at a public performance of the work in Vienna, and has been approved by Herr Walter, who conducted it. The German words are translated from several Chinese poets and, with the exception of the last few lines, are in a very pessimistic vein; but the music is quite lovely. The singers endeavor to find satisfaction in material distractions, and the music which accompanies the final decision to rely on the loveliness which may be found on the earth is poignantly beautiful. A pamphlet with both German and English words in parallel columns helps greatly toward one's enjoyment.

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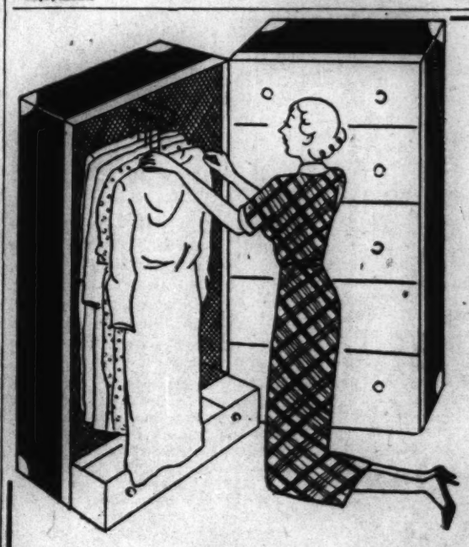


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Wonders of Research: First 10 Trees

Fruit-bearing trees found indispensable in world's economy, timber trees taking inferior rank—Finsler's Comet revives interest in sky wanderers of its sort, but makes slight impression as spectacle.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The task of naming the 10 most important trees in the world is like naming the 10 best books or the 10 greatest men, but a list that might well be considered is that published in current Nature magazine. Henry Clepper submits:

Date, cocoanut, almond, apple, fig, mulberry, olive, lemon, cinchona, and rubber.

In order to win a place in this list, a species had to fall within several categories of usefulness. It had to be important to mankind, in extensive use for a long time, and if suddenly rendered extinct could not be replaced by any other.

It will readily be seen that most of the trees have been picked by reason of their fruits. Also surprising at first glance, perhaps, is the omission of great timber-producing trees. The chief reason for this is that few have actually been cultivated for their wood alone, and none is of such outstanding importance that its products cannot be duplicated by other species. The redwoods are unique in size and grandeur, but they are not of exceptional economic importance. Similarly, the cedars of Lebanon are of unusual historical interest, but not otherwise remarkable.

Perhaps someone can make up a better list. Who knows?



"La Cucaracha"
One of Fleet of Street-Cleaning Machines Built in Cleveland, Ohio

Sky Scannings: Comets Are Mathematical

Finsler's comet, while interesting as a member of that fascinating group of visitors from outer space, was most disappointing as an object for observation. At no time was it in any sense spectacular, as comets go, and unless one knew where to look for it, it was as hard to find as a dim star.

Compared with Halley's great comet of 1910, for instance, it was a tame event, indeed. But with comets as with other objects of scientific interest, one sees no more than he knows what to look for. Having little personality of their own, comets are largely identified by their orbit and period. Held by the gravitation of the sun, like planets, but traveling in vastly wider orbits, they may return only once or several times within range of our vision.

Thus Halley's comet has a 70-year period and has been identified on a number of return visits, the last in 1910. Another visit is expected in 1980. Its orbit is a closed one, an ellipse, allowing such returns. If it was a parabola or a hyperbola, an open curve, such as the paths of some comets, it could not possibly pay more than a single visit to the solar system.

An interesting and unpredictable feature about it all, is the fact that one type of orbit may be converted into another by acceleration or retardation in speed, due to the near approach to large bodies, such as Jupiter. In this way, comets which have faithfully kept their appointments with the solar system for a number of visits may suddenly disappear into oblivion. Jupiter is held responsible for the erratic behavior of more than one comet which failed to arrive on schedule.

What would happen if a comet in its travels should collide with the earth? Probably nothing more exciting than a shower of meteors, or if the collision were during the daytime, we would have to ask astronomers whether or not the event had taken place.

* * *

Medal Awarded for Testing of Wire

For their painstaking investigation in discovering the reason for the collapse of the new Mount Hope Suspension Bridge during its construction, W. H. Swanger and G. F. Wohlgemuth of the National Bureau of Standards have been awarded the Charles Dudley Medal of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Eight years ago the bridge was in process of construction over an arm of Narragansett Bay. A new type of heat-treated wire was used in the cables of the bridge, which was supposed to possess advantages over the cold-drawn wire, always used before in such cables.

When the bridge was nearly completed, but before it was opened, many of these wires had broken at the anchorage shoes. The trouble was so serious that it was necessary to dismantle the entire bridge and rebuild it, using ordinary cold-drawn wire.

A thorough investigation of the failure of heat-treated wire was conducted by Messrs. Swanger and Wohlgemuth under direction of the chief of the Bureau's metallurgical division. Specimens of wire were looped over supports similar to the anchorage shoes and subjected to pulsating loads duplicating situations on the bridge during its construction. Such loads would be caused by the swinging of the cables in the wind and by movement of construction materials on and off the temporary floor of the bridge.

On this machine, failures of the wire occurred exactly like those which developed in service. It was observed that the wire, which was very stiff, did not fit the contour of the anchorage shoes. As the load came on and off the wire, it was bent back and forth at the shoe, eventually breaking under very moderate loads.

* * *

Motor Sweepers Ordered for South America

Orders for a large fleet of new type street-sweepers are being filled by a Cleveland, Ohio, concern for Vicente Lopez, a suburb of Buenos Aires, and in accordance with instructions, each is to be plainly labeled, "la Cucaracha."

La Cucaracha is so light that it can be used on sidewalks as well as on streets or other paved areas which heavier machines might break through. All controls are inside the cab, allowing eight speeds on the broom and four speeds on the machine. The contrivance has a turning radius of only 78 inches and can sweep a path 60 inches wide.

* * *

Telescope Mounted at University of Kansas

Ten years ago Dinsmore Atler, professor of astronomy at the University of Kansas began work on a 27-inch reflecting telescope for his department. Last week the final adjustments were made and it was swung into action.

The university provided a disk of pyrex glass, which later came to be the material used in the 200-inch telescope. William Pitt, a retired manufacturer and amateur astronomer in Kansas City, spent a year grinding it, mountings were cast in the Fowler shop foundries and the framework was designed by Manley Hood, who with his brother, Henry, finally succeeded in completing the structure.

* * *

Surface of Planet Mars Advantageously Viewed

Of the several hundred astronomers in the world, 600 of whom are in North America, the majority specialize in stars and distant universes. Those few who make our near neighbors, the planets, their specialty, have had a rare treat the past few months, while Mars was nearest the earth. Out of the many observations recorded, some of the most impressive were made by Prof. E. C. Slipher, successor to the late Percival Lowell at the Flagstaff, Ariz., Observatory. He has helped more than any other astronomer to show what is in the atmosphere of Mars.

By means of photography through telescopes equipped with color screens, it has proved possible to isolate some of the confusing appearances of the Martian surface and atmosphere from others. This year astronomers luckily made such photographs when the atmosphere of Mars was for a short time unusually clear. Photographs made through blue screens usually show only the haze in Mars' atmosphere, but this time they showed the actual surface of Mars. According to Professor Henry Norris Russell, Princeton astronomer, who writes in Scientific American, this indicates that the atmosphere of Mars is more opaque than the earth's, even though it is thinner. Mars' atmosphere is normally believed to be some sort of finely divided matter.

Professor Russell states that of the reality of the Martian canals, there can be no doubt. He does not say whether they are artificial; and, in our present state of knowledge of this subject, few scientists are willing to go any farther than he does.

I. C. C. Order Upheld Restraining Railroads

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—A special Statutory Court today upheld an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing six large railroad systems to cease furnishing storage warehouse facilities to allegedly favored shippers at non-compensatory rates.

Judge Harrie B. Chase, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and Murray Hulbert and Robert B. Patterson, of the District Court, ruled that the Commission has sufficient power to make the order. The plaintiffs were the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, New York Central Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

People Are Urged To Seek Merit In Public Servants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—A changed attitude toward government jobs in local communities whereby the spoilsman's theory is replaced by the career service idea is urged by the International City Managers' Association here.

This means a routing of the deep-seated "charity concept" of the public pay roll in which both the public and municipal officials sometimes believe that the Government should hand out jobs rather than that the Government should employ competent and qualified persons, it was pointed out in a report of a special committee studying career service in local government.

It is sometimes difficult, especially in depression times, to draw the line between permanent public positions and those jobs which are temporarily established to alleviate depressed conditions in private employment, it was stated, but the distinction must be drawn, and career service attitude be established even in small communities.

"The man for the job and not the job for the man" is a slogan urged for every community. It would do away with the prevalent idea that the local officers like the superintendent of schools should be chosen from local residents. If a better and more qualified man can be found in some other section of the country, he should be the one to be employed, it was explained.

"If the taxpayer's money is to be wisely spent, the public job must go to the best available man, regardless of his residence" the report says. "Thus the correction of this one fallacy will be instrumental in undermining both the spoils philosophy and the local boy prejudice."

If the public, not to mention municipal officials themselves, realized that the community is buying services and not distributing largess, this would abolish one of the main obstacles to career service in the smaller communities—the obstacle of the "charity concept," it was said.

The "charity concept" was defined in the code of the spoilsman to mean local jobs going to the political henchmen. In the philosophy of the non-partisan adherent of the concept it means that the public pay roll should be used to provide work for the local unemployed, the report stated.

The committee furthermore found that inasmuch as America does not have an integrated local-government service, the problem of establishing careers in local communities must of necessity be considered strictly along individual city lines until local prejudices are eliminated.

Saved From Sea, Castaways Must Face Cuban Trial

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 26 (AP)—A tattered band of fugitives from Great Inagua's uprising waited in jail here today for trial for possession of arms, despite the intercession of the United States consul.

The 14, five white United States citizens and nine Negroes, British subjects, were in rags, having used their clothing for sails on the disabled motor launch that brought them to the Cuban coast Tuesday morning.

They had spent five drifting, terrifying days in the open boat without food or water, after fleeing for their lives from Great Inagua, an island of the Bahamas. Natives rioted there over the attempted arrest of one of them accused of mistreating a child. One person was killed.

The small arsenal the refugees carried brought their prompt arrest by Cuban rural police, who suspected them of being a revolutionary expedition to Cuba.

Pittsburgh Pushes Huge Housing Plan

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26 (AP)—Pittsburgh's tenement dwellers will move into $24,000,000 worth of new houses if the Federal Government accepts George E. Evans' plans for a Federal Housing Administration experiment in this steel center, City Council supported the plan by creating a housing authority recently.

"We'll be camping on their doorstep with our plans," said Mr. Evans of the newly created Government housing administration. A member of City Council and the State Housing Board, Mr. Evans expressed confidence that Pittsburgh would be "one of the first cities to win an allocation" of federal funds.

Homes would be provided for 3500 families in an area of 320 acres in the city's congested hill district overlooking the Allegheny River Valley which is bordered with mill stacks. Homes would be rented at a "nominal" rate. Largest section of the four-part undertaking would be an $8,000,000 unit of 1300 houses to be built on 113 acres.

Suit for Libel Filed On Governor's Behalf

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—A libel suit asking $1,000,000 damages from the Reviews of Reviews Corporation was filed in Superior Court yesterday in behalf of Gov. William A. Langer of North Dakota. The bill, drawn by Attorney Thomas V. Sullivan, based the action on an article entitled "Latest Langerism," which it set forth appeared in the Aug. 21 issue of the Digest, a weekly magazine published by the defendant corporation.

The article, the bill said, dealt with efforts by Governor Langer to increase grain prices for North Dakota producers, by having the state purchase grain at quotations higher than dealers offered.

Mayfair's Name

Mayfair, London's fashionable section, derives its name from a fair formerly held in the locality during May.

Franco Marches North



By a Staff Artist

Santander, Loyalist Port, Surrenders

Gives Insurgent Forces Practically Complete Control of All of Northern Spain. Arrow Indicates Santander's Position. Shaded Portions Show Territory Still in the Hands of Spanish Loyalists

British Back U.S. On Plea to East To Halt Warfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's visit here has emphasized the British Government's attitude of warm support for Secretary of State Cordell Hull's appeal to the Japanese and Chinese Governments to cease hostilities and is expected to be a prelude to yet closer Anglo-American co-operation.

In this connection it is recalled that both the Japanese and Chinese Governments have been warned that Britain reserves right to compensation for all damage done to British property.

Today's news from the Far East suggests that Japan in landing troops at Chapoo in Hangchow Bay to the south of the peninsula on which Shanghai stands is starting a wide pincer movement designed to cut off this great emporium altogether.

Meanwhile Japan's declaration of a blockade of the China coast against Chinese shipping of every kind is taken to indicate extension of the war zone much further to the south, though no such blockade can be fully effective so long as British Hong Kong continues to afford free access to the heart of China.

Naval Force Strengthened

A strengthening of Britain's naval forces in the western Mediterranean is to follow Mr. Chamberlain's trip to London. He has returned to Scotland today to be the guest of the King at Balmoral Castle. The new reinforcements in the Mediterranean are to comprise one flotilla of destroyers with two heavier ships—that is 11 vessels in all—to protect British shipping.

This is in addition to British warships which are passing from time to time through the Mediterranean and represents a stiffening of the British Government's determination to keep open its sea route at all costs.

In this connection the British Board of Trade has issued instructions to all British vessels in Spanish waters to display the national colors prominently and to enter and leave Spanish Government ports only in daylight, thereby reducing the excuse for attacks upon them.

Supported by Turkey

The French Government is understood to be co-operating in these measures, which also receive support from vigorous action announced today by the Turkish Foreign Minister at Ankara who declared that any foreign submarine in Turkish waters refusing to disclose its identity when challenged will be fired upon and sunk.

Continuous patrol of Turkish territorial waters by seaplanes and warships has been ordered by Kemal Ataturks' Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents as that of the recent sinking of two Spanish steamers near the entrance of the Dardanelles.

The Turkish Government claims that the presence of hostile submarines near the Dardanelles constitutes a menace to all shipping in those waters.

Franco Occupies Santander to Win Last Port in North

HENDAYE, Franco - Spanish Frontier, Aug. 26 (AP)—Insurgent Generalissimo Franco's victorious armies formally occupied Santander, last important Government port on the northwest coast, shortly before noon today.

The announcement was made at General Franco's headquarters in Salamanca.

Early in the morning vanguard columns of General Franco's rebel army had massed at the gates of the city to execute an official occupation.

Detachments numbering several thousand already had penetrated the city to quell opposition.

Insurgent sources estimated that about half of the Spanish Government's defeated army of some 50,000 was caught in a 15-miles-square trap in the rolling country southeast of Santander, still unaware that the city had capitulated.

The defense of the Biscayan seaport had been broken by 12 days of swift thrusts by the Insurgents.

Refugees streamed into France on any craft that could carry them over the water. The sea was the only exit from Santander. And even there the rebel navy was on patrol. Hundreds of refugees crowded into rowboats, using sheets for sails and boards for oars, to make their escape.

While the rebel advance guard waited today for the command to occupy the city, supporting columns occupied Ramales and Ampuero to complete encirclement of those parts of the Government army that had not already surrendered or fled to the west before the Insurgents blocked the route to Oviedo Province.

Fifteen thousand government militiamen had surrendered in Santander, Insurgent headquarters said. They bowed to demands for capitulation made by members of the Santander civil guard, civilian Insurgent sympathizers and even a part of the city's police yesterday when the first Insurgent spearhead was pushed against the city's western fringe.

Gen. Fidel Davila, Franco's aide for the Santander drive, pushed his lines east and west of Santander, an official communique said, leaving the capital in charge of a brigade of Navarre Requetes (Carlists) and police troops until the Italian Black Arrow Brigade could join the triumphal march into the city.

The communiqué called yesterday's operations a "successful conclusion" to the Santander campaign, "leaving the enemy without recourse except to submit to discreet surrender."

Ramales, about 25 miles southeast of Santander and a corner of the quadrangular trap around thousands of government soldiers, fell before an attack of Castilians who swept through the mountain towns and seized strategic heights.

Leaders of the revolt within Santander yesterday sent envoys with a white flag to the insurgent forces. They carried a letter asking insurgents to send troops into the city as soon as possible to check looting and other lawlessness.

Farley and Hamilton Yarns Run Second to Sea Serpent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—August, habitually called the "silly season" because it is then that appear the stories about sea serpents and mysterious fortunes looking for heirs and other such journalistic trivia, seems also to be the silly season for politics.

James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, and John D. M. Hamilton, Republican chairman, have been engaged this week in an interchange of statements which fill space now that Congress is adjourned, and perhaps add a little to the running record, but otherwise don't even contain the sparkle or the sea serpent yarns.

Yesterday Mr. Farley held one of his occasional press conferences, and earned columns of print in many morning newspapers. A day or two before Mr. Hamilton had done equally well. They were engaged in the old game of prophecy and counter-prophecy. Mr. Hamilton, naturally, was asserting that President Roosevelt is slipping politically and that great gains are looming just ahead for the G. O. P. Mr. Farley disagreed.

Of somewhat more importance is the question of whether the Democratic national organization is going to oppose for re-election Democrats who fought the President in the late session. Mr. Farley had recently said "no reprisals," but Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, who is second only to the Postmaster General in party strategy, called last week for defeat of four insurgent leaders.

But yesterday Mr. Farley stuck to his story of "no reprisals," although he hedged enough to say that while the Administration would not seek revenge, he was not sure the voters would be as tolerant. But, in words of political wisdom, he did murmur sotto voce: "You never get anywhere in politics trying to get even." And he disclaimed all responsibility for the Guffey speech.

Asked if the President would be a candidate for a third term, Mr. Farley said:

"I have never discussed that with him. You'll have to ask him." Asked: "would the President get the nomination if he wanted it?" Mr. Farley replied: "don't be foolish."

He gave it his opinion that there would be no effective third party in 1940, and that the Roosevelt Administration would have the support of labor then as in 1932 and 1936. He applauded Senator Sherman Minton's endorsement of Paul V. McNutt, high commissioner to the Philippines, for the presidency, saying: "It's about time all the candidates were brought out."

Radio to Aid Auto Traffic Over Labor Day Week End

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 26 (AP)—Pennsylvania will use airplanes, cruiser cars and the radio to keep traffic moving safely over the long Labor Day week-end.

The planes will sight traffic jams and communicate with radiocasting stations. The information will be radiocast to motorists, advising them of congested highways and suggesting less-traveled roads. Percy W. Foote, commissioner of the Pennsylvania motor police, urged truck owners to keep big vans off the roads for the week-end.

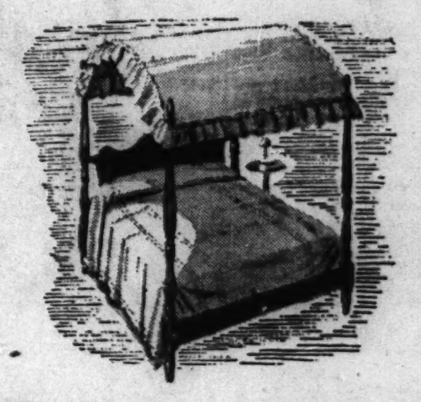
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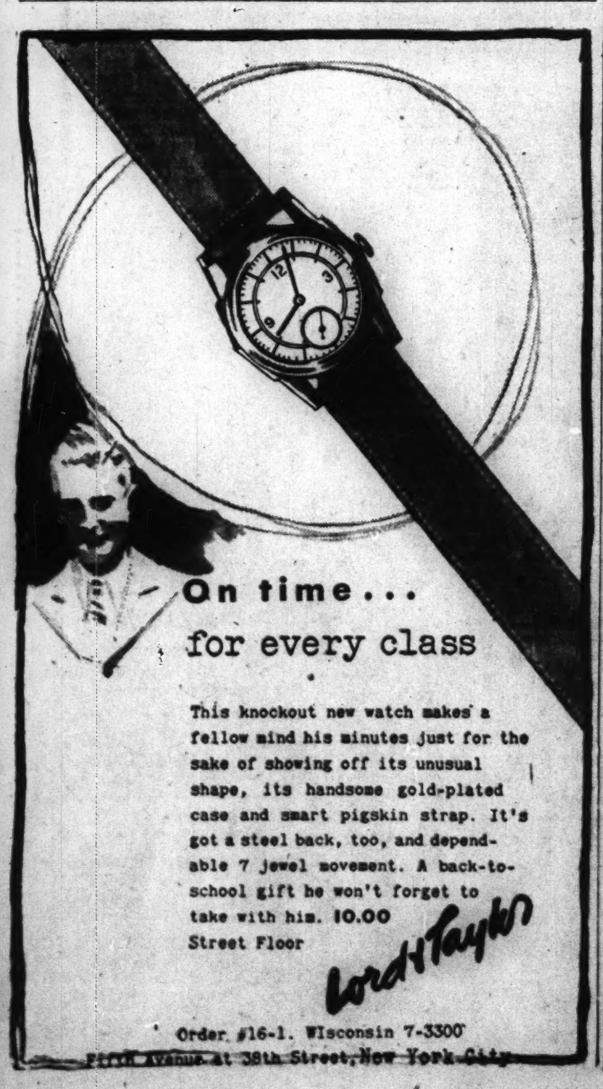
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Records Against Champions Repeating at Longwood—Visiting Cubs Need Victories

Defending Net Champions Facing a Difficult Task

The five defending champions, now playing in defense of their crowns in Longwood's 57th doubles tournament, will have to display a high brand of tennis the remaining four days of competition if they hope to continue their court supremacy for another year.

For, with the first and second rounds of the men's and women's doubles play already over the nets, and the first rounds of the father and son doubles tournament and the veterans' doubles championship, ground into the courts, there is every indication that the defending champions are going to run into some formidable opponents during the next few days.

As a matter of fact, those two great Davis Cup stars and United States doubles champions, Don Budge, Oakland, Calif., and Gene Mako, Los Angeles, got a taste of what's coming in yesterday's round when they were extended to five torrid sets before they could master the two youngsters, Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., and Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., 6—1, 3—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Champions Win

While Carolin Babcock and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, defending champions, made short work of Norma Taubele and Grace Surber, 6—2, 6—4, and William J. Clothier and son, present father and son doubles titleholders, had a romp over R. Evans and son, 6—4, 6—4, Dwight F. Davis and Clothier, defending veteran's doubles champions, had a hard battle before subduing H. Biddle and L. S. DeLone, 7—5, 8—6. Play in the mixed doubles began in earnest today.

From now until the last ball is over the net sometime Sunday, every defending team is going to be tested thoroughly. The first big battle for Miss Babcock and Mrs. Van Ryn was set for this afternoon, when they meet the unseeded team of Dorothy Bundy, Los Angeles, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish star. Miss Jedrzejowska is a powerful player and along with the brilliant play that her partner is capable of, many would not be surprised to see this pair advance at the expense of the champions.

Budge and Mako will have a hard struggle with Bobby Riggs and Bernard Coghlan, the Los Angeles pair, scheduled as their opponents this afternoon. Riggs and Coghlan have shown excellent tennis during the past two days.

Records Tell Tale

Taking a run through Longwood's national doubles records shows that champions have had more or less a hard time of repeating in consecutive years.

In the men's doubles, which started in 1890, nine teams have won it successive years, while only five tandems have chalked up three consecutive victories. Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis made it three straight in 1899, 1900, and 1901. Then in the years of 1912 through 1914, Maurice E. McLoughlin, and Thomas C. Bundy, father of little Dorothy Bundy now playing here, did the trick.

Defending women's doubles teams have not been quite so successful as the men, for only six duos have repeated twice and only one team has won three straight. This feat was accomplished by Marion Zinderstein and Eleanor Goss during the years of 1918, 1919, and 1920. Helen Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan won the title in 1934 and 1935.

In the national veterans' doubles championship there has been only one pair to earn the distinction of winning the title in two consecutive years. Walter L. Pate and Sam Hardy did this in 1924 and 1925.

Hard Work Ahead

So, with these records boldly showing that repeating champion teams are a rare treat, it looks as though today's defending title holders have a task ahead of them—that is, if records are a criteron.

The large gallery that turned out to watch yesterday's round was treated to good tennis. Besides the thrilling Budge-Mako vs. Mulloy-Jarvis match, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and partner, Henner Henkel, gave a good exhibition in defeating Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Another match that brought rounds of applause was the battle between the teams of Bryan Grant Jr., and Wayne Sabin, and the Japanese tandem of Fumyture Nakano and Jiro Nishimura. Grant and Sabin downed the Nipponese, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5. Hideo Yamagishi, teamed with Gregory Mangin, kept in the running by defeating Russell Bobbitt and Frank Guernsey, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. Johnny Van Ryn, with his new playing mate, Joe Hunt, won over Paul Guibord and Edward Fuller, 7—5, 6—2, 8—6. Jacques Brugnon and Yvon Petra, the French pair, advanced at the expense of Clarence Jones and Murray Deloford, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

In the women's round the team of Anita Lizana, Chile, and Marieluis Horn, Germany, topped Virginia Rice Johnson and Kay Winthrop, 6—4, 6—1; Kay Stammers and Freda James, England, beat Mrs. C. R. Mabley and Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, Boston, 6—3, 7—5. Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin won over Hope Knowles and Polly Morrill, 6—3, 6—2; Helen Jacobs and Gracyn Wheeler had a 6—0, 6—3 romp over Mary Anderson and Mrs. J. L. Bremer; and Alice Marble and Mrs. Fabyan defeated Evangeline MacLennon and Marilyn McRae, 6—0, 6—0.

Lobs:

George M. Lott Jr., one of the world's greatest doubles tennis players, watched the Budge-Mako match from the press box yesterday. Asked whether or not the type of play was up to the standard played in 1933 and 1934, when he and Lester R. Stoefen won the doubles title, the former net star said he did not wish to commit himself. "But whatever way you look at it," he said, "this tournament is witnessing some pretty good tennis."

* * *

Charles Hare, England's Davis Cup star, said yesterday he did not make the statement that he was going to definitely give up tennis at the end of this season. "I may have to give it up for business," he declared with emphasis on the "may."

* * *

Mulloy, who was on the team which gave Budge and Mako such a battle, is a senior at the University of Miami. He holds the college championship, the national indoor championship and is national champion of Cuba. Last spring the University of Miami's tennis team, headed by Mulloy, toured the east playing all of the leading colleges including Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. Out of 76 matches played the team lost only four.

Assistant Army Grid Coaches at West Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 26—The first signs of football activity at the United States Military Academy took place yesterday with the arrival of 10 assistant mentors who will aid Head Coach Gar Davidson through the fast-approaching gridiron campaign. Practice will get under way Sept. 1, coincident with the opening of the academic year. The practice schedule consists of 40 minutes work on Mondays and Fridays, with 1¾ hours available on other days.

Captains Davidson and Moe Daly and Lieut. Blondy Saunders, who are stationed here, were joined by Lieutenants Cy Letzelter, Harvey Jablonsky and Paul Burlingame, all of whom will coach the "A" squad; Lieutenants Emmett O'Donnell and Bob Stillman, who with Walter French, Army's baseball and plebe basketball coach, will handle the "B" squad, and Lieutenants Art Meehan, Ken Fields, Jack Malloy and Stanley L. Smith, who will direct operations of the plebe squad.

Alice Marble and Advisory Board



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Marble (Left), National Singles Champion; C. R. Mabley and Elizabeth Tennant, Who Has Coached Miss Marble and Accompanied Her on Eastern and European Tennis Tours. Mabley Is Husband of the Former Virginia Cross of Providence, Prominent in Eastern Tennis Circles

Cubs Face Bees Only Two Games Ahead in Race

BULLETIN

Two Games Tomorrow

Today's game at the Beehive has been called off. There will be a doubleheader tomorrow between Chicago and the Bees.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Our weak-hitting Bees became a leading factor in the National League pennant situation today as they faced a three-game series with the Chicago Cubs. The Cubs arrived in Boston after absorbing a pair of stinging defeats yesterday at the Polo Grounds, a procedure which reduced their margin over the field to two games. The Giants, their closest and most serious rivals, open a home stand against the Pirates, whom they have beaten 10 times in 14 tries. The Cubs meet the Bees, therefore, under pressure and desperately in need of a series sweep.

Handicapped as they are without Danny MacFayden and Gilly English, the Bees will put up a stubborn defense against the Chicago club. Although the Cubs have succeeded in winning 11 out of 16 from the locals, the encounters at the Hive have been particularly troublesome to the first division rivals. Three of the Cub-Bee affairs were decided by a single run.

According to stories out of New York, the Cubs were a thoroughly beaten gang of ball players when they left the Polo Grounds. This fact is of considerable interest everywhere because the National League flag race threatens to run right down to the final week. The Cubs had the first half of the doubleheader salted away in their lockers, or at least they thought they did, but the Terrymen staged a five-run rally in the last of the ninth and continued on to a double triumph. In this Beehive series, the visitors will be pressing, realizing that success or failure in their battle with the Giants may hinge on any single play. This will be a break for the Bees, who take much delight in silencing contending batting attacks in the Hub park.

The Bees, incidentally, dropped the final of the Pirate series, 6 to 0, before the air-tight pitching of young Russ Bauers, whom Honus Wagner picks as one of the outstanding newcomers in the circuit. The Montreal graduate yielded only six hits, five of which were singles, in gaining his ninth victory. The Pirates have won 11 of their last 15 games and Bauers is credited with five of them. He has plenty on the ball.

The Bee-Cub series calls for three singles, today, tomorrow and Saturday. On Sunday the Cardinals move in for a doubleheader.

A new development at the Hive yesterday came in the form of an announcement that Vince Di Maggio will become a spectacled ball player. This sudden change in the young Italian's career, however, will be confined to his activities at the plate. He will not wear glasses in the field other than those designed to shut off the sun. Manger Bill McKechnie is optimistic over the experiment. He points to the success of Chick Hafey, the Cincinnati outfielder, who has worn spectacles for years and been one of the league's most dangerous batsmen.

Yesterday's game proved beyond all stretch of the imagination that the Bees need, among other things, a spare infielder who can play third base. Eddie Mayo is not a big league ball player and has fallen down miserably in the absence of Gilly English. Eddie hustles out there and cannot be blamed for trying, but the ability is lacking. McKechnie will probably give Debs Garms another chance at the station in this Chicago series.

McKechnie was questioned yesterday regarding the possibility of another look at Frank McGowan in the spring. Frank, the veteran outfielder who was returned to Buffalo in May at his own request because he was unable to reach what he believed was proper playing condition, has been playing fine ball back in the International League. His potent bat would have been a welcome addition to the Bees in their uphill struggle to land a first division berth.

Diamond dust . . . McKechnie, at the suggestion of Scout Jack Onslow, has a 16-year-old Concord boy working out at third base in practice . . . The youngster looks like a future big leaguer; in fact, he is the best looking prospect Onslow has led into the Hive in weeks . . . He picked up whistling liners around third in batting practice and must have reddened the faces of a few Bees and Pirates who saw him . . . Figuring that two successive victories over the Pirates were unlikely, McKechnie sent Gabler to the mound yesterday in place of Fette and saved Lou for the series opener with the Cubs.

The Red Sox were in the headlines today, but not in a manner that was flattering . . . Out in Cleveland, 16 of Joe Cronin's men fanned facing young Bob Feller, a figure that happens to be only one strikeout short of the big league record . . . The Indians won this game by 8 to 1, Feller allowing only four hits . . . The Sox came back and won the second game, however, 7 to 2, with Arch McKain getting credit for his seventh victory . . . The Red Hose are in fourth place, one game in back of the White Sox and 4½ behind the second-place Tigers.

Trapshoot Crown To Be Decided By Committee

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—More than 100,000 targets were thrown yesterday at the grand American trapshoot, but after all that shooting no one knew who won the Class AA championship—the day's top honor. The mixup, first in years at the big trapshoot, left it up to the executive committee to decide whether Charles Bogert of Sandusky, Ohio, or Hale C. Jones of Woodriver, Ill., was the victor.

Bogert broke 200 of 200 and thought he had the title in the bag with his perfect performance, but a stenographer's error had shoved him down a notch on the books, into Class A, and the committee decided that was where he must stay.

The decision threw Bogert into a tie with Stanley Meadows, national junior champion from Des Moines, Iowa, who broke 200 in a row in Class A.

Bogert however, decided that after his Class AA crown had been taken away because of the stenographer's error, that Meadows should not be penalized too, so he forfeited the Class A crown to the youngster without a shootoff.

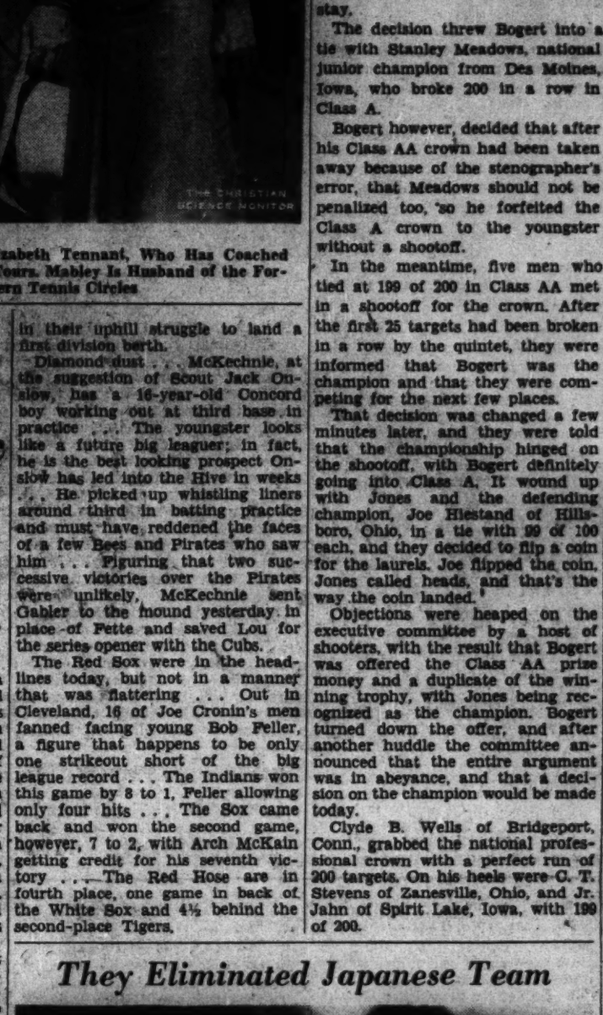
In the meantime, five men who tied at 199 of 200 in Class AA met in a shootoff for the crown. After the first 25 targets had been broken in a row by the quintet, they were informed that Bogert was the champion and that they were competing for the next few places.

That decision was changed a few minutes later, and they were told that the championship hinged on the shootoff, with Bogert definitely going into Class A. It wound up with Jones and the defending champion, Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, in a tie with 99 of 100 each, and they decided to flip a coin for the laurels. Joe flipped the coin, Jones called heads, and that's the way the coin landed.

Objections were heaped on the executive committee by a host of shooters, with the result that Bogert was offered the Class AA prize money and a duplicate of the winning trophy, with Jones being recognized as the champion. Bogert turned down the offer, and after another huddle the committee announced that the entire argument was in abeyance, and that a decision on the champion would be made today.

Clyde B. Wells of Bridgeport, Conn., grabbed the national professional crown with a perfect run of 200 targets. On his heels were C. T. Stevens of Zanesville, Ohio, and Jr. Jahn of Spirit Lake, Iowa, with 199 of 200.

They Eliminated Japanese Team



By a Staff Photographer

Bryan "Bilsy" Grant (Left) and Wayne Sabin

Picture Taken Immediately Following Their Four-Set Victory Over Fumyture Nakano and Jiro Nishimura, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, at the Longwood Cricket Club Yesterday in the Second Round of the National Doubles

Perfect Score in Yachting

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—Charles E. Ames, of Cold Spring Harbor, scored his second straight victory in Egret, yesterday, in the Atlantic one-design sailing championships. With a perfect score of 14 points for two races, Ames and his crew of Jimmy Rousmaniere and Marshall Hornblower have outdistanced all their competitors except the Indian Harbor entry, Mills Husted's rumor which finished second with 12 points. The other five rivals for the title are out of the running.

Western L. I. Fleet Leads

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Yachts of the western Long Island fleet held the lead today in the Atlantic coast star class championships as enthusiasts hoped favorable winds would arise for the third race in the series. In the second race yesterday, the High Seas of the great South Bay fleet won handily, crossing the finish line of the 10½ miles course in slightly over an hour and 44 minutes, one minute and 11 seconds ahead of Andaimo IV, of Central Long Island Sound.

Blumin Takes Lead

QUEBEC, Aug. 26 (CP)—Boris Blumin, native of Liningrad, Russia, emerged yesterday from another round in the Canadian chess championships with an unblemished torunament record to boost to five his total points. Blumin, holder of the Canadian title who has been playing chess since childhood, defeated Emile Phaneuf of Montreal in a game which went to 40 moves.

Horton Coach and Teacher

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—Ted Horton, former Yale pitcher now with the Toronto Leafs in the International League, will teach at Mount Hermon School this fall and assist in coaching baseball, the school last night announced. Horton went from Mount Hermon School to Yale.

Parker and Grant Head List

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Quebec, Aug. 26 (AP)—Frankie Parker of Milwaukee and New York, and Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta, Ga., second and third ranking players of the United States, head an international entry list for the Seigniory Club's eighth annual tournament beginning Friday.

Ranger Sweeps Class J Yacht Rivals Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26—The season for so-called Cup yachts off Narragansett Bay closed on Wednesday with a race for the Class J cutters staged by the City of Newport, and managed by the Ida Lewis Yacht Club, with Harold S. Vanderbilt's champion Ranger winning a beautiful silver bowl by one of the widest margins in half a century. A second prize, a silver plate, was taken by Thomas O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II. Sailing a 25 mile triangular course in very light airs, Ranger defeated Endeavour II 24m. 28s.; Rainbow by 25m. 12s.; Yankee by 27m. 43s. and Endeavour I by 29m.

One has to turn back to the America's Cup match of 1886 to find a Cup boat so far outsailing her rivals. Yet the gain was made in the last seven miles, a run from the Point Judith Whistler to the finish at Brenton Reef lightship, in which the four trailers to Ranger, giving up all hope of winning, staged a contest of their own for second prize.

The start was practically a record breaker all five yachts being sent off on 10-mile windward leg against the faintest of winds which hardly gave them steerage way. Endeavour II was the first to drift across the line with Ranger under her lee, but as the breese took on a bit, the Vanderbilt crept out from under and from that time it became only a question of how much she would win by.

The yachts will start for Marblehead today by way of Cape Cod as the height of their masts preclude going through the canal. The Marblehead series for cups offered by the Eastern Yacht Club, under whose auspices it will be sailed, will consist of five races on the coming Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

B. U. Grid Warriors Report on Sept. 7

Boston University's 1937 football season is scheduled to get under way Sept. 7 when a squad of 60 grid warriors will report to Coach Pat Hanley at Nickerson Field, it was announced today.

Hanley looks for another successful season despite the loss of several key men. Four first string linemen and the brilliant Capt. Roy Thompson, backfield ace, have gone the route of graduation. The B. U. mentor will have to depend upon last year's reserve material to bolster the spots left open as there is very little usable material coming up from the freshman squad.

From the present outlook, the Scarlet and White will be particularly strong in the backfield this coming season. The line, however, presents many problems. Johnny Walker at center, Max Miller at right guard and Felix Dixon at right tackle are the only regulars returning. All other line positions are wide open and there should be quite a battle for the vacancies available.

Opening day practice will consist of nothing much more than drawing of equipment. Practice will officially get under way on Sept. 8 with two workouts a day until the opening of school late in the month. With the first game scheduled Oct. 2 against Lehigh, Coach Hanley will have close to four weeks of preparation for the Terriers' 1937 debut. The schedule:

Oct. 2, Lehigh; 9, Slippery Rock; 16, Clarkson Tech at Watertown, N. Y.; 23, Western Reserve; 30, Washington U. at St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 6, American International; 11, Villanova; 20, Boston College at Boston College.

Little World Series

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26 (AP)—A fiery band of youngsters from Omaha, Neb., representing the cream of western American Legion junior baseball teams, was ready today to cross bats with a New Orleans nine, champions of the South and Southeast.

At stake in the three-game series was the right to meet East Lynn, Mass., in the Little World series.

Maine Golfers Win

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—Twelve outstanding Maine amateur golfers yesterday won the tri-state tournament here when they beat out golfers from the neighboring states of New Hampshire and Vermont. Maine scored 26 points to 16½ for New Hampshire and 11½ for Vermont. Paige West, Maine amateur champion and his Martindale Club companion, Ed Abbott, played outstanding golf for the winners. Abbott won medal score with a par 71 while West defeated both the New Hampshire and Vermont champions, J. P. Melanson and T. J. Leonard Jr. respectively. Yesterday's victory was the first for Maine in three attempts.

"Spec" Towns Outruns Horse

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Forrest "Spec" Towns, Olympic hurdles champion, defeated a cavalry horse in 120 yards of timber topping and a 100-yard dash at nearby Fort Oglethorpe yesterday. The horse, Tommy Roberts, was ridden by Private John Henry. The turf soggy from rain, Towns trimmed Tommy Roberts by a nose in 13 seconds at the hurdles. He finished first in the dash in 10 seconds.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	35	.688
Detroit	67	46	.593
Chicago	65	51	.560
Boston	61	49	.555
Cleveland	54	56	.491
Washington	52	57	.477
Philadelphia	35	75	.318
St. Louis	35	77	.313

Results Aug. 25

Cleveland 8, Boston 1.
Boston 7, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 4.
New York 10, Chicago 5.
Washington 7, St. Louis 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	45	.609
New York	66	45	.595
St. Louis	63	49	.563
Pittsburgh	61	52	.540
Boston	55	60	.478
Cincinnati	45	64	.413
Philadelphia	45	67	.402
Brooklyn	44	67	.396

Results Aug. 25

New York 8, Chicago 7 (11 innings).
New York 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 0.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, rain.

New Englanders Fade Out With Lynch Defeat

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 26 (AP)—Champion Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, giving no indication he intended to relinquish his crown, led the 16 surviving musketeers into the withering fire of the third and fourth rounds of the national amateur golf tournament at the Alderwood Club today.

An even dozen were sure to be out by nightfall, leaving four to move into the 36-hole semifinals tomorrow.

All of the remaining sharpshooters were capable of making the grade, but most prominently mentioned were Fischer, Johnny Goodman of Omaha, Harry Givan of Seattle, Edwin Kingsley of Magna, Utah, and C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont.

Other survivors of the original group of 171 included two former champions, two former Walker Cuppers, and six others who have held important titles at one time or another.

Chick Evans won the national in 1916 and 1920. Somerville, the Canadian expert, captured the crown in 1932. Fischer is attempting to be the seventh man ever to conquer two years in succession.

Bobby Jones, J. D. Travers, Lawson Little, Francis Ouimet, H. Chandler Egan, Walter J. Travis and H. J. Whigham each turned the trick twice.

The Walker cuppers still sailing along were Reynolds Smith of Dallas, Texas, and Don Moe of Portland. Givan also is a former cup team player.

Goodman, the strongest pre-tournament favorite, won the national open in 1933 and probably scored the biggest upset in golf when he eliminated Jones in the first round of the 1929 tournament. Kingsley was Utah state champion from 1932 through 1935. Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie is New York state titlist. Charles Kocsis of Royal Oak, Mich., was 1936 national intercollegiate winner. Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn is a former national public links king. Fred Haas Jr., of Baton Rouge, La., is the present national intercollegiate headman.

Other survivors were Bill Holt of Syracuse, N. Y., Bud Ward of Olympia, Wash., Winfield Day of San Gabriel, Calif., and Lieut. Ken Rogers of Honolulu, an army aviator.

Fischer took his first two matches in stride yesterday, eliminating Robert Babbish, Rochester, Mich., 4 and 3, and Fred Clark Jr., San Gabriel, Calif., 5 and 4, in that order.

Goodman trounced Don McPhail, Baltimore, 7 and 6, and Jimmy McHale, San Gabriel, Calif., 6 and 5.

Two of the biggest upsets pushed Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle, a heavy favorite and 1936 Walker Cup representative, and Roger Kelly, Los Angeles (Calif.) medalist, out of the competition in the first round.

Campbell's buddie, Ward, defeated him triumphing 1 up. Ward carried on to dispose of Dr. O. F. Willing of Portland, 5 and 4. T. Suffern Tailer of New York wrecked Kelly's hopes, 1 up. Tailer, however, fell before Kingsley, 3 and 1, in the afternoon.

Chick Evans had to travel two extra holes to get over Charles Finger, Colma, Calif., then eliminated Joseph P. Lynch, Canton, Mass., 3 and 2. Third round pairings:

Kingsley vs. Smith, Billows vs. Kocsis, Strafaci vs. Evans, Holt vs. Fischer, Ward vs. Haas, Day vs. Somerville, Rogers vs. Goodman and Moe vs. Givan.

Enid Baseball Team In Semi-Pro Final

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 26 (AP)—One finalist in the national semi-pro baseball tournament was determined today, following the victory of Enid, Okla., over Wichita, 4 to 2. The defeat eliminated the Kansans. The final will be played Sunday.

Officials said Enid went to the final round under the tourney's double elimination rule by virtue of six victories and no defeats. Four teams remain in the other bracket, each with four victories and one loss.

One of these teams is the Dormont, Penna., aggregation which last night eliminated the last Pacific Coast representatives, Tacoma, Wash., 6 to 5.

Baugh Elected Captain

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Sammy Baugh of Texas Christian University, one of the country's prize forward passers, has been elected captain of the college star squad which meets the National Professional Football League champion Green Bay Packers at Soldier Field Sept. 1.

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"Ever Since Eve"

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Family 'Found'

By Eleanore M. Jewett

Part One

"Where's Mother?" said Lucy, banging the front door behind her and dumping her tennis racket and balls on the hall table, as usual.

Martin emerged from the sitting room, one finger marking the place in his book.

"Hello, Sis," said he. "Mother's upstairs resting. She says she's just a little tired, but she looked sort of —queer."

"Gracious! Mother's never tired and I never knew her to stay in her room. What's it all about?" She started toward the stairs on a run, stumbled and all but fell, catching herself against the newel post.

"There are Gail's roller skates again!" she sputtered, "right in the way! Wherever she happens to be when she takes them off she just leaves them!"

"How about your tennis duds? They aren't exactly in their proper place, if you ask me!" But Martin made no attempt to move either the tennis things or the skates, and was about to return to his reading when the front door opened again and Michael, the oldest of the four Burgston children, burst in.

"I say, has anybody seen my baseball mitt?" said he, hurrying to the back of the hall.

"I suppose by 'anybody' you mean me," said Martin, pausing in the sitting room doorway, "and I have not! Gosh! I've got more than enough to do keeping track of my own stuff!"

"Your own stuff, eh? And here's your sweater in the game drawer with all the bean bag things!" Michael was already pawing about in a wide cupboard under the staircase, supposed to be reserved for games and toys.

He tossed Martin's sweater out onto the floor and then turned away leaving the drawer half open with game boards, top strings, jump ropes and baseball things bulging out of it.

Astonishing News

"Well, my mitt isn't there, and I've just got to have it this minute! The fellows are waiting for me. Oh —Mother! Where's my—"

"Shut up," interrupted Martin firmly, "Mother's resting."

"What? Resting? Why, its only the middle of the afternoon! She is always about somewhere when we get back from school!"

Once again the front door flew open and a small figure flashed by the two boys, making for the stairs.

"Mother!" cried Gail, "Mother, where are you? I've got something to tell you!" She flung her hat on a chair whence it tumbled to the floor. A dangling hair ribbon quickly followed the hat.

"What's it all about?" asked Martin barring her way up the stairs. "Better bottle up your news or spill over on us; Mother's resting."

Gail was dazed, but only for a moment. "Oh, but I've been asked to ride into town with Martha, and I want my red pocketbook and scarf-tie. Mother's got to help me find them—I've no idea where they are!"

At this moment Lucy reappeared at the head of the stairs and came slowly down to join the others. She looked puzzled.

"Mother says she is perfectly all right, but is going to stay in her room for a bit and let us take care of ourselves."

"I think we had better all go up and see her," said Michael, assuming the role of head of the family.

They all tramped up feeling rather subdued, knocked at Mother's half open door and filed in. There they found her, their always busy Mother, sitting in a comfortable lounging chair, her hands folded idly, a book lying open upon her knees. A funny little smile twitched the corners of her lips which finally broke into a ripple of laughter as she looked from one solemn face to another.

Accepting a Challenge

"Well children, I rather expected a call from you but hardly thought you would make it all together and so soon. So much the better. Now I can tell you at once what I propose doing. Day in and day out, I've been reminding you, scolding you, calling you back to pick up your things and put them away. And, frankly, I have gotten rather tired of talking into four pairs of deaf ears, so I have decided to give myself a vacation. For one week I am not going to take care of anybody's personal possessions but my own!"

"Oh Mother, not even Daddy's overcoat or pyjamas?" interrupted Gail in a scandalized voice, at which they all burst out laughing, well knowing their busy editor-father's habit of leaving his discarded wearing apparel in a heap on the floor wherever he happened to be at the moment.

The tension was broken. "Mother's going to put on a sit-down strike!" declared Michael hilariously.

"But what will Daddy do?" wondered Lucy, feeling bewildered already.

"I might weaken as far as Daddy is concerned," admitted Mother, still laughing. "I'll pick up his things for him just as usual. But you must admit that his working so hard all the time for us gives him a much better excuse for carelessness than any of you who have nobody but yourselves to look out for. And I think you will all find plenty of clearing up to do without your father's things or mine. At any rate, that's my verdict; one week of no picking up after you on Mother's part. Call it a sit-down strike if you will."

"All right, Mother, we're game," declared Lucy loyally. "We have been pretty beastly, all of us, about leaving our junk around. How about it, kids? Shall we show her we can keep this house in order as well as she?"

"Yes!" "Yes!" "Sure, we can!" they all agreed.

The first day of Mother's sit-down strike, as the four persisted in calling it, was not so bad. Lucy, being the older of the two girls, took upon herself the responsibility of directing the others—in so far as they allowed themselves to be directed. To be sure, she was somewhat appalled when she surveyed the upstairs after breakfast, with night things strewn around, Martin's book on the floor beside his bed, Gail's crayons upside down and scattered, under hers, socks, shoes, neckties and hair ribbons seeming to have sprouted like weeds all over the place.

Too Many Possessions

"This family has too many possessions," she announced positively. "Michael, you've left four ties around your bed post—why get out four if you are only going to use one? And, Gail, for goodness sake, why not drop your Kleenex hankies in the waste basket instead of on the floor?"

"Say, whose job is it to put away the tooth paste tube? I used it, but so did Michael," shouted Martin from the boys' room.

"Oh dry up—and don't be afraid to do anything that hasn't got a book in it!" Michael's voice was muffled in the depths of the hall closet, "I can't find any cap, and I had five at least!"

They were very nearly late for school, but felt quite self-righteous when they returned and found the house looking as neat as usual in spite of the fact that Mother had had her breakfast in bed, a most unprecedented happening.

But as the week progressed things seemed to grow more difficult and dispositions decidedly more fragile. The hurried clearing up after breakfast usually resulted in things being stuffed away in the first place available, and from the time the four got home from school until they went to bed there was one continual wrangle among them as to where this or that was, and whose business it was to put away one thing or another.

Ordinarily, the Burgston family was less quarrelsome than most, they were fairly even tempered and easy going, very loyal to each other and as unselfish as might be humanly expected in a group ranging from seven to 14 years of age. Now, however, the very air was rent with dissensions.

"Martin, you've steped over those paper dolls on the floor six times; it really would be easier to pick them up!"

"But, Lucy, I don't play paper dolls, do I? Where's Gail? She leaves more stuff around than all the rest of us! And your bureau top is one mess!"

"Oh-ye-ah? Well, how about that oil painting set you left on the kitchen table?!"

"I was just going to take care of that. Give me time, will you?"

"It's been there since noon, yesterday."

"I couldn't find the turpentine to clean the brushes."

"Look in the umbrella stand; I saw you dump it there; a nice place for turpentine!"

"Well, gosh! I was in a hurry!" Martin departed crossly.

A Question of Ownership

A wail from the youngest as she burst into the front hall. "Martin is mean! I let him use my skates just so he'd have to take care of them, and now he won't!"

"They're your skates, aren't they?" Martin defended himself. "And anyhow, you owe me some thanks, didn't I find your skate key in the garbage pail?"

Lucy, who was about to lose her temper, began to laugh instead. Then, suddenly, she had an idea.

(To Be Concluded Next Thursday)



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Sketch of a Dog's Head, Drawn From Nature by Pisanello

In the Vallardi Collection of the Louvre, Paris, there are several drawings by an Italian master of the early Renaissance. Although his name was Vittore Pisano, he was known as Pisanello. He would make these small preparatory sketches directly from nature and then use them as guiding notes for his painted panels. Pisanello's drawings show keen observation. Whatever he depicted; the dog, the horse, the hare, he characterized unmistakably.

There is more, a certain engaging quality in the drawn portraits which betrays his delight in making them.

To Caen—By Wheel and Bus

It was April and a beautifully warm day, which is as rare in France as the night-blooming cereus. When we came to a sign in a field reading "No gypsies allowed to camp here" we hopped off our bicycles and stopped to lunch on the sausage bought in Lisieux, the Camembert cheese, rolls, chocolate, apple tarts, and cider. And when a peasant shouted lustily "Bon appetit!" from the road, it tasted twice as good, for road friendliness in Normandy seemed to be rare also.

We cycled past immense apple orchards where sheep, instead of gazing in wonder at the blossoms, crassly nibbled the grass underneath. The most trivial things amused us: We, speed devotees, were halted at railway crossings by nursery drawings of engines and at schools by kindergarten pictures of two children holding hands.

The pretty villages nestling in shallow valleys exuded a pleasant smell of wood-smoke, and gave off three sounds: the buzz-saw of the wood-worker in his shop, the gullag-walla of the turkey gobbler, and the clang of hammer on anvil of the blacksmith.

At St. Pierre-sur-Dives, where we spent the night, we explored the lovely eleventh century church called St. Pierre. There was a provision shop seemingly built into the church itself, and inside the church entrance stood one of those hatracks for bicycles, which were hanging up on their front wheels. It reminded us of the fire-engines kept in a certain church in Italy.

While we dined at our Inn, we could see through the window the beautiful long, low-built structure, which had been used as a granary since 1030. At the other end of our long table a party of villagers were playing dominoes and discussing the international situation. One peasant dealt with it by shrugging his shoulders and saying, "Well, the Italians must eat, the French must eat, and the Germans must eat."

Refuge in an Inn

Next morning, we turned our bikes in a southwesterly direction, with Caen as our objective. But the weather made difficulties. It was bleak and cold, and we ran straight into a head wind. There seemed to be no getting away from the English climate even though one crossed the Channel. We stuck to the "secondary" roads, for the Route Nationale was noisy, crowded, and uninteresting.

At an Inn in Moult, where we stopped for a rest, we sat in what seemed to be a private kitchen and public-room combined. Two Frenchwomen in black sat at a table, with cups of hot chocolate at their lips and rolls of hot newspapers at their feet. Madame, who sat sewing in the window, with her feet also on a roll of hot newspapers, would every now and then rise to pull fresh hot newspapers out of the oven and place these under the feet of her two transients.

We had packed picnic luncheons, but craving something hot we took these into the shabby little Inn at Cagny. This Inn consisted of two small rooms. In the main room, where the cooking and selling was done, an untidy jumble of knitting wool, Santa Clara Prunes, and other heterogeneous articles occupied one corner, while the stove with its copper hot-water lid occupied the other.

The next room held the usual billiard-table and dining-table. Three yokels were having their lunch, stowing away cabbage soup and stew, and gouging out great chunks of bread. The English are supposed to be the only race who trouble about table manners, but more remarkable than the wolfing we witnessed was the complete savoir faire of these rough young boys. During the entire meal they chattered away, red in the face, storming, and pounding the table, completely ignoring us. And what was that long and heated argument all about? They were figuring up etc., etc. This seemed to go on interminably.

We craned our necks, trying to find the guest of honor of this solemn pageant, until it finally dawned on us that these soldiers had only been fetching hay for their beasts, and all this pompous ceremony was merely their artistic way of expressing the occasion.

It was very pleasant indeed to be received in a heated hotel. Especially were we grateful when the weather continued to be hard on us. And the food—there was an unforgettable dish called turbot à la Dugleré—was compensation even for the light snowfall which cheekily descended upon us at 10 p. m.

The next day we did our duty by Caen. The streets are better than the houses, and the Rue de Geôle and Rue Froide, both beautiful, bound a charming group of old roads.

Twin Spires

In its approach, this city of spires resembles Oxford. On the right are the twin spires of the Abbaye aux Hommes, in the middle of the famous spire of St. Pierre, and on the left the towers of the Abbaye aux Dames. William the Conqueror, the same king who ruled in London, commenced to build the two Abbayes in the very year of the Conquest of the stubborn neighboring isle. English tourists are drawn to Caen partly because it was William's favorite residence, his last home, and the site chosen for these two characteristic monuments of his might. They are now used as a Lycee, large enough to accommodate 600 schoolboys, and are indeed a stately product of France's stateliest age. As a tribute to its famous university, Caen is sometimes known as "la ville de sapience."

The Renaissance hotels in Caen, which bear such names as la Monnaie, Moindrainville, Escoville and Than, are altogether unique and the work of artists of the François Premier period.

We wound up our tour of Caen at St. Pierre's, the principal church, built in 1308, and stood in breathless admiration before the spire, which is a triumph of architectural skill. It consists of just eight triangular stone sides only 16 centimeters thick. They shoot up till they meet together at the height of 246 feet above the ground, but although this audacious pyramid of thin masonry is light and lovely it is so tough and well-poised that the wind and wear of seven centuries has not shaken it.

No less skillful than its architect was that Breton lad, Jean Gladran, who in 1549 climbed to the top without any ladder. The weather-cock was stuck, and Gladran was sent to fetch it down. He lowered it by means of a cord which he wore round his waist.

When it had been mended and gilt, he climbed up the spire again as if it were a ladder, sat on the top, and hauled up the weather-cock with his cord. When it had been fixed in position again, he turned it first with his hand, and then (the very thought made us giddy) with his foot! After singing a few chaconnes to himself, he climbed down from the height that had made him so famous.

We came away feeling very insignificant.

CLARISSA LORENZ



A Marketplace in Caen



Eleventh-Century Granary at Pierre-sur-Dives, Normandy

how much it would cost to see a local football match.

We decided to ride on the bus the rest of the way to Caen, and when the vehicle finally came the driver scowled at our bicyclettes. He climbed up to the luggage rack on top, and asked us to hand them up. In our clumsy struggles to do so we scraped the paint a little on the side of his bus. Oh how ferociously he muttered! We agreed that the Frenchman's politeness is only exceeded by his ungallantry, and felt the more injured since the bicycle ticket cost more than the passenger ticket.

A Strange Procession

As we entered Caen, we trailed a a strange procession, which seemed to be a military escort. First came an advance guard of four horsemen, majestic in their French-blue uniforms, then a wagon filled with what looked suspiciously like hay; then four more horsemen, then another wagon-load of hay, four more ditto,

Among the New Books

Book Reviews

Conquering the West

A race always means high moments of breathless excitement. This is the keynote of those scenes in "Smoke Blows West," by Helen Clark Fernald, at the time when railroad companies were pushing all energies to the utmost toward the one goal of conquering the right of way for the iron horse.

Neosha Bend in southern Kansas is the town on the edge of Indian territory where the interest of the story is focused. Will the approaching railroad choose that town to be its center? This is the crucial question upon which the suspense of the story hangs.

Young Tom Stonebridge has returned to Neosha Bend, his native town, an orphan, in the eventful year of 1869. Tom's father and mother had experienced nought but extreme hardships and painful separations in their struggles as settlers there in early pioneer days. Tom meets lifelong friends on his return trip from Iowa, which included a voyage down the Mississippi on the Western Mogul. He meets too the scoundrel who dogged his father's footsteps, and who later proves an enemy to the railroad interests as well as his own personal foe.

Tom's experiences, equaling with the Pawnees, and working in the railroad camp are full of rapid incident crammed with superlative surprise and excitement. His final act of alert courage that wins the race completes a piece of historical fiction well worth reading.

The source material for this tale was taken from the diaries and manuscripts of Mrs. Fernald's father. To quote from her preface, "the drama grows from the welding of his fact and my fiction—the story of a west where he built towns which have grown into cities, a west whose prairie country was my birthplace."

Jack Jouett, His Story

A superb blending of vivid fiction with accurate history is woven into the narrative of "Rising Thunder," the story of Jack Jouett of Virginia, by Hildegarde HawThorne.

At Williamsburg in April, 1768, Jack Jouett, at the age of 18, was present with his father at the House of Burgesses at the time Patrick Henry gave his resulting speech. This was but one of the great moments of history which Jack, the patriot, shared. Later he himself performed many valiant services for his country.

The most notable part of his career forms the climax of a series of stirring events in Tidewater Virginia during the Revolution. On the night of Tarleton's raid, in midnight darkness through a 40-mile stretch, chiefly on forest trails, he rode to Monticello to save Thomas Jefferson and others of the Assembly from capture.

On June 4th, 1926, the State of Virginia celebrated the 155th anniversary of this notable achievement by naming that day "Jack Jouett's Day"—in recognition of "his risking his life in the cause of freedom."

This story, besides being a grand narrative about real people, has as one of its important characters the horse, Sallie, renowned as the finest, by actual record, in seven counties.

Hengist Rides Again

True to the tradition of the great Anglo-Saxon epic of Beowulf, the romantic tale of Hengist, the warrior of the North Sea Land, is told in "Swords in the Dawn," by John Beaty. Held in honor by the King and thanes of Denmark for his success in breaking the power of the Heathobard bands in the east, a high destiny is prophesied for him by Asher, the warrior poet—"Boys of the years to come will learn of him from sagas. For his bravery in combat, his generous mind and his leadership, he will live in song when he no longer walks among men."

Adventures of valor of the great Hengist on his mission to the court of the Frisians are related with careful detail as to manners and customs of the times, with all the events leading to the call of home from King Vaggaren of Britain, when in sore need of aid in driving back the Picts and Scots.

Hengist's crowning success in Britain is an important date in English history, and his final founding of a kingdom of his own in the island overseas fulfilled the high hopes he had raised.

A Batch of Dog Stories

From the midsummer harvest of new books there are three that will be greeted with joy by those who ask first for dog stories: "Silver Chief to the Rescue," by Jack O'Brien; "Dog of the Pioneer Trail," by Della Morris Stephenson, and "The Kind companion," by Dorothy M. Large. Silver Chief, lead dog of the huskies belonging to Serg. Jim Thorne of the Canadian Mounted Police, is already known to those who enjoyed "Silver Chief, Dog of the North." The hardships of far-away outpost village life form the rugged setting of the new story. In the rapid pace of an exciting motion picture, one extreme hazard after another is met by Silver Chief and his master, the dog making always a record difficult to match. Suspicion and even cruel revenge have to be faced and conquered, and with it all the protection of the master by his animal's strength and faithfulness is vividly portrayed.

This same bond between dogs and humans is the basis of the other two stories also. In "Dog of the Pioneer Trail," when Shep the faithful collie in the Stone family was on guard Abby and Abner knew everything was safe. The tale of Shep's adventures is an historical dog story with the setting of the march of the covered wagon train into Oregon in 1842. It is a story of brave people, told with forthright simplicity and accuracy.

In "The Kind Companion," Tim, the Irish terrier, guides and cares for his master. From friend to friend they travel along the Cloney Road and their visitings are filled with gentle words and laughter.

Among the Sculptors

A well arranged picture book of sculptors' work is "Famous Statues and Their Stories," by Edwin Rayner. This history of sculpture through the ages is an introduction to the finest sculpture from the days of ancient Babylon to modern Europe and present-day America. It is in briefest form.

The illustrations are from photographs, the quality of which vary greatly in value as to arrangement and clearness. The full-page pictures are for the most part good. The factual descriptive text includes an interesting introduction telling how the art started before history began, and closes with a chapter on the technique of the master sculptors.

MARY A. WHITNEY

Smoke Blows West, by Helen Clark Fernald. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $2.

Rising Thunder, the Story of Jack Jouett of Virginia by Hildegarde Hawthorne. New York; Longmans Green & Co. $2.

Swords in the Dawn, by John Beaty. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $2.

Silver Chief to the Rescue, by Jack O'Brien. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $2.

Dog of the Pioneer Trail, by Della Morris Stephenson. Portland, Oregon: Metropolitan Press. $2.25.

The Kind Companion, by Dorothy M. Large. New York: Frederick P. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Famous Statues and Their Stories, by Edwin Rayner. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. $1.

When a Sponge Walks

Among the most interesting animals in the world—and they are animals and not plants!—are sponges. They are to be found on the floor of the sea at all depths, and dredgers and trawlers give most interesting names to those they bring up—Mermaid's Gloves, Elephant's Ears, Seaapples being some of them. But the one that causes the most comment is a small sponge called Cliona.

Believe it or not, the Cliona sponge actually bores holes, about the size of a gimlet, in oyster shells. You may come across these perforated shells on the shore, but, as a rule, they soon get broken down into sand. These boring sponges have aunts and uncles, brothers, sisters and cousins who move around freely, however, and grow to a huge size.

Yet another interesting form of sponge grows round the whelk or buckie shell that the hermit-crab borrows to make a home for itself. Very slowly the sponge dissolves the hard shell thus lightening the burden that the hermit-crab has to carry. At the same time it doesn't make the shelter any less sound and weather-proof.

Oddly enough this sponge, which is bright orange in color, has a very strange smell, and a curious skeleton that is made up of thousands of "needles." This being so, you may be sure that the creatures that live in the sea avoid it when searching for food. Mr. Hermit-Crab, however, naturally welcomes this sponge, not only because it makes its house lighter, but because it keeps enemies at bay.

Other crabs, notably the sand-crab, actually seek out sponges in order to take them into partnership. Having found them, they fix small pieces of the sponge on to their legs, or to other parts of their anatomy, and thus manage to disguise themselves almost beyond recognition.

If you chance to see a sponge walking about on the seashore, you will probably find that it is really a crab well draped for the occasion. Incidentally, this method of concealment is often called "masking."

While on the subject of sponges, it is interesting to know that some of the finest specimens live in the Deep Sea and rise like fairy palaces from the bottom of the ocean. One of these is called "Venus's Flower Basket" and, although it is found under water that exerts a pressure of thousands of tons, it remains uncrushed. This is due to the fact that the body of the sponge is penetrated by canals, or other passages, filled with sea-water. In other words the pressure inside mitigates the pressure outside.

Another curious sponge is the glass-rope. This creature raises its body out of the smothering ooze that lies at the bottom of the sea by means of a long stalk of flint-fibers twisted into a rope. This glass-rope is bound together by a growth of sea-anemone animals that are even stranger than the sponge. Truly, nature below the waves is even more fascinating than that above the surface of the water. If you want to find really curious things join the divers!

A. G.

The Green Corn Moon

(Indian Name for August)

The Green Corn Moon
Sails in the sky,
An orange ball
That glides up high.

It shines on fields
Where corn grows tall
And rustles soft
To Night Wind's call.

Full ears of corn,
In August heat,
Made redmen glad
With lots to eat.

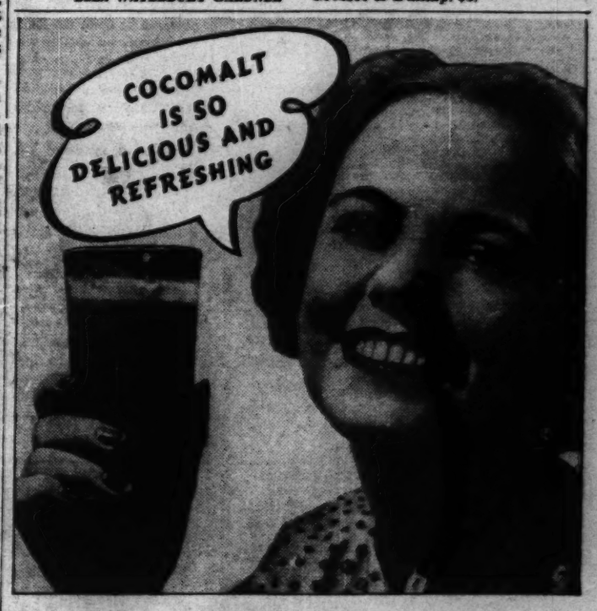
We like the month,
Where'er we go,
That ripens corn
When hot winds blow.

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

Brief Conversation

Said a grass blade
To a flower
Flourishing in the shade:
"Why do you blossom in gloom?
I'd hold my beauty tight,
Were I subject to bloom,
And only let it be won
By a mixture of shower
And sun."
"In waiting for such an hour,
Buds have been known to blight,"
Blithely answered the flower.

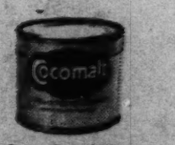
LE BARON COOKE



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COCOMALT—IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

The Home Forum

A Window on the Baltic

APPROACHING Riga by way of the sea in the early hours of a summer day, her matchless sky line is displayed to perfection. But, if the Baltic countries have a special fascination, and one arrives over land, it matters little by which of the many gates one enters the town.

Certain places possess indefinable charm, and to these one always returns with an inexplicable sense of homecoming. Riga, to me, is one of these; and, as the early light of day shines upon her tall spires and steeples, I realize with an ever-new joy that I am once more in my own place.

On a summer morning, the town is cool and fresh; for, like the cities of Holland, her streets are washed continually. The scent of the lime trees that border the wide boulevards rises pleasantly. Soon the hot sun will bring out the warmer odors of leaf and flowers, the fruit sellers will be busy piling up their wares in the little kiosks, and you will saunter forth, letting your feet carry you where they will.

* * *

AT FIRST SIGHT, you are in a modern town, with rectangular streets much like those in Berlin or Chicago; with handsome public buildings, fine shops and apartment houses, trams clanking up and down, and smart taxis jostling the "droshkies" with their many-caped drivers. But, move a little way from the modern city, and you will find yourself in the heart of ancient Riga.

An aristocrat, she does not flaunt her jewels before the eye of the casual passerby; you must know her before you will realize how few cities hold such a wealth of architectural treasures in so narrow a compass. Here is a maze of narrow, twisting, cobbled lanes, pierced by the spires of many churches, and darkened by the shadows of the tall Hansa houses. Every building has a story hidden behind its great doors which, as they open to let some waggon pass through the deep, vaulted archways, reveal ancient courtyards beyond. Here is an old gateway leading to an even older monastery, here a sculptured niche set high in a wall, here a bas-relief on the blank face of a warehouse, or a bit of primitive carving on a café door.

The scent of Riga is unique. Old wood and sea salt go to the making of it; musk and sunflower seeds; leather and lime trees; flowers and freshly cut timber; apples and new baked bread—a strangely blended scent that envelops the town and adds to its individual charm.

* * *

THERE IS LITTLE left of the castle which Bishop Albrecht built in the early thirteenth century, when with his Knights of the Sword he came to bring Christianity—in very warlike guise—to the Pagans of the Baltic. But a strong tower dating from his time is still to be seen, and a little street in which the Knights used to stable their horses. One can picture these turbulent Crusaders in their long white mantles adorned with the red Cross, riding through the narrow ways, quarreling with the burghers, whose privileges they usurped; and even trading in competition with them in the markets, which, as an old Chronicler remarked with asperity, "was neither Knightly nor just."

You must climb to the top of St. Peter's, which possesses the highest wooden steeple in Europe, and look down at Riga spread out like a map below, with its steep, red roofs and twisting lanes, its crow-step gabled houses, the former moat, now tree planted, running like a green girdle round the city; the new quarters, white and shining in the sunlight, the river, spanned by a dozen bridges heavy with traffic, and the stately buildings of the modern quarters. You must visit the old markets, and saunter between the long lines of wooden booths where peasant women haggle over the price of kerchiefs or gay necklets; where country lads, holding each other shyly by the hand, listen open-mouthed to the Jew pedlar crying his wares; where bearded boatmen, who have brought the great timber rafts down from the forests, rub shoulders with the townsmen as they pass.

The glory of the Town Hall Square—once the heart of the city—is its "Black Heads House," with Renaissance façade bearing the emblem of the Moors Head, Mauritius, the patron saint of this wealthy bachelor Corporation of Riga which, founded in the thirteenth century, still exists.

* * *

ROMANCE PERVADES THE old city for those who care to woo her. I recall a windy night when a party of us had gathered to listen to the mighty organ in the Dom Church, one of the finest organs in Europe. The music ended, we came out into the wind-swept streets, dark and deserted at that hour, with only a few passers-by hurrying through the shadows towards home and shelter. Suddenly the old place seemed to take on its former aspect. I had an odd sense of peeping into the past, of fancying I saw the cloaked figure of some merchant, richly furred against the cold wind, hastening to conclude a bargain with a shipman on the quay; of fancying I heard the clank of armour as a knight strode by, and the rough voices of old-time sailors making their way up from the water-side. Ragged clouds tore across the sky; a cold moon looked down on the tall houses and lofty spires; in the distance the bulk of the Powder Tower loomed dark and frowning, and the blank shuttered houses offered no hint of light or welcome. Still, dark, mysterious, Riga looked as she must have done long ago.

With peculiar swiftness, the dream vanished as we crossed the dividing line between the old city and the new, and found ourselves in the Boulevards with their long line of lights glittering above the empty pavements.

E. C. D.



The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by Marc Vaux, Paris

DAPPLE-GREY CART HORSE: *A Water Color by Théodore Géricault*

AN EXHIBITION of the smaller works of Théodore Géricault was held this spring in the art gallery of Bernheim Jeune in Paris for the benefit of the "Sauvegarde de l'Art Français." This society has many adherents in America, as well as in France, who are united in their fervent desire to save from destruction the art treasures of France. The exhibition enabled the public to do honor to a nineteenth-century master often called, by reason of his more monumental works in the Louvre, the "French Michael Angelo."

Géricault's works established the romantic movement in painting by the brilliancy of their execution and the harmony of their coloring. They are not numerous, but of a superior quality. In his mastery of color and breadth of style, he has been compared with Delacroix.

An artist possessing the rich imagination of Géricault and his original personality could not long be satisfied with David's meticulous methods of painting, nor with what he was taught in the studio of Guérin who advised him to give up trying to paint. He soon broke away from academic formulas to devote himself to the depiction of movement and life. During the last years of his life, as in the beginning, whether in England, Italy or France, he devoted himself to painting horses. He spent his spare time with smiths and in the fields drawing these animals he especially loved.

This dapple-grey horse, an interesting water color, is typical of Géricault's horses and was painted during his last period, while he lived in Paris. It shows more minute observation, and is, therefore, a more exact portrayal than his earlier studies of horses. It was loaned to this exhibition by one of its enthusiastic organizers, Mr. Pierre Dubaut, a great admirer of Géricault.

Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "UNITY OF GOOD" (p. 59) Mary Baker Eddy says, "Salvation is as eternal as God;" and in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 261) we find this illuminating statement: "Man as God's idea is already saved with an everlasting salvation." Humanly considered, the salvation of an individual is his emergence from the dullness of the Adam-dream of material existence into the living reality and brightness of spiritual perfection. Spiritually understood in Christian Science, this perfect, divine state of being, this true estate of man, is even now a present fact, and constitutes the eternal salvation emphasized by Mrs. Eddy throughout her writings. As the spiritual facts concerning salvation become more clearly discerned, the true concept of being unfolds to human consciousness; and thus mankind throws off the fetters of mortality.

Deliverance from the illusion of living in a state of being entirely apart from God constitutes salvation, and the first step towards this deliverance is to recognize material existence as merely a phenomenon of ignorant suggestion, having no place, power, or reality. The belief in mortality must be dissolved by enlightenment and spiritual understanding. In her definition of "Adam" on page 580 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "The name Adam represents the false supposition that Life is not eternal, but has beginning and end." Thus we may see that the mortal belief of life and being in matter is only a falsity, a state of consciousness utterly unknown to God, and ignorant of good. It must further be realized that the Adam-dream has no power to hide from view the beauty and light of spiritual existence. In the all-encompassing realm of radiant reality there exists no belief of obstruction, no darkness, no frustration. This dream of an existence separate from God, beginning and ending, will disappear in proportion to our steadfastness in Truth and our consequent realization of eternal salvation.

Spiritual man, being ever the image and likeness of God, goes through no process of regeneration. Recognition of this divine fact will bring into human experience, in increasing measure, improvement, development, and freedom, until the ultimate of demonstration is attained—even the complete understanding of spiritual being, or life in God, good. "The old man with his deeds" will thus be put off, will disappear before the realization of everlasting spiritual perfection, perfect God and His perfect idea, man.

When the beloved disciple made his immortal declaration (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God," he was referring to the real, perfect, spiritual man, the image and likeness, or reflection, of God. He was making plain for all time the fact that in our true being, each one of us expresses the nature of God, Spirit. Thus, in the understanding of this great truth all may claim, in full measure, true spiritual individuality as a present, permanent, and changeless fact.

Through enlightenment, gained in Christian Science, we learn to realize the completeness and all-presence of God, and also the correlative scientific fact of the utter nothingness or unreality of evil. Health, activity, abundance, all the qualities and attributes of Love, constituting and sustaining man, are present now, and with the infinite penetration of spiritual understanding we can look through the veil of materialism and discern the brightness and glory of spiritual realism, not afar off, but here and now.

Christian Science declares the reality of being, even the everlasting presence of God, in whom, as Paul declared (Acts 17:28), "we live, and move, and have our being." God knows only His own complete and eternal creation, His own perfect ideas, and nothing beside Him exists or has being. Man is the expression of His infinite allness, knowing, living, and rejoicing in the divine Mind. "The Lord he is God; there is none else beside him" (Deuteronomy 4:35).

The eternal laws of God, Principle, govern and sustain all creation. The true man expresses these beneficent, immutable, and irresistible laws. Man is the eternal evidence of spiritual law and being—the expression of Life and Love. He is the conscious, identical, inseparable expression or manifestation of Principle, the emanation of God. He represents the operation and everlasting motive power of Truth and Love. He reflects the All-power and All-presence. He has complete God-endowed and God-inspired dominion. Whatever God is—and He is All—so is man also, by reflection.

This fact, realised, assuredly constitutes whole, present salvation, even that salvation declared and defined by Mrs. Eddy in her textbook (p. 593) as "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

СПАСЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В КНИГЕ "Unity of Good" (стр. 59) Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит: "Спасение так же вечно, как вечен Бог," а в другой ее книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 261) мы находим следующие, свет проливающие слова: "Человек, как идея Божия, уже спасен вечным спасением." С точки зрения человеческой спасение человека есть его высвобождение из плена Адамова сна материальной жизни и переход его в живую реальность и радость духовного совершенства. В духовном толковании Христианской Науки это совершенное, божественное состояние бытия: все настоящее положение человека есть уже теперь фактическая действительность, являющаяся его вечным спасением, о котором Мрз. Эдди говорит во всех своих трудах. Когда духовная правда, касающаяся нашего спасения, становится для нас более понятной, то и сознание наше раскрывается более верное представление о жизни. Таким путем человечество освобождается от оков смертности.

Наше спасение заключается в нашем освобождении от иллюзии будто мы живем в полном разъединении с Богом, живем своей собственной отдельной жизнью. Наши первые шаги в этом направлении выражаются в признании нами того факта, что материальное существование, являющееся лишь ложным неведением, не имеет ни места, ни влияния, ни реальности. Прозрение и духовное понимание рассеивают верование в смертность. Давая определение слова "Адам" на странице 580 своего труда "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мрз. Эдди говорит: "Имя Адам означает ошибочное предположение, что Жизнь не вечна, а имеет начало и конец." Таким образом мы имеем видеть, что смертное представление о том, что жизнь заключается в материи есть одна неправда,—Богу абсолютно неведомое состояние сознания, не знающее добра. Далее должно понять, что сон Адама не в состоянии скрыть от нашего взора красоту и свет духовного существования. Во всеобъемлющем царстве лучезарной реальности нет ни препятствий, ни краха, ни неудач. Сон отдельной от Бога жизни, имеющей начало и конец, начнет исчезать по мере того, как мы будем твердо держаться Истины и осуществлять наше вечное спасение.

Духовный человек, который всегда был образом и подобием Бога, не подвергается процессу возрождения. Признавание этого божественного факта будет вносить в жизнь человеческую все больше элементов прогресса, развития и свободы, пока не будет достигнута конечная цель, то есть полное познание духовного бытия, или жизни в Боге, добре. Тогда не станет больше "ветхого человека с делами его," он будет совлечен и исчезнет перед осознанием вечного духовного совершенства, совершенного Бога и Его совершенной идеи, человека.

Когда возлюбленный ученик произнес свои бессмертные слова (I Иоан 3:2): "Возлюбленные, мы теперь дети Божии," то говорил он тогда о подлинном, совершенном духовном человеке, образе и подобии, или отражении Бога. Он раз навсегда выяснил тот факт, что подлинное существо в каждом из нас выражает природу Бога, Духа. В силу этой великой истины все имеют полное право говорить о своей подлинной духовной индивидуальности как о чем-то соответствующем настоящей действительности, как о постоянном и неизменном факте.

Благодаря познанию, приобретаемому в Христианской Науке, мы научаемся сознавать полноту и всеприсутствие Бога, а в связи с этим противоположный научный факт полного небытия или нереальности зла. Здоровье, активность, изобилие, все качества и характеристические признаки Любви, которые составляют человека и поддерживают его, имеются с нами в настоящем. С бесконечным прозрением, которое дается духовным пониманием, мы можем проникнуть взором сквозь завесу материализма и увидеть здесь и теперь, а не вдали, счастье и блаженство духовного реализма.

Христианская Наука говорит о реальности бытия —о вечном присутствии Бога—в котором, как сказал Павел (Деяния 17:28) мы "живем и движемся, и существуем." Бог знает только Свое совершенное и вечное творение, Свои собственные совершенные идеи,—и ничто кроме Него не существует или имеет бытие. Человек есть проявление Его бесконечной полноты, он знает божественный Разум, в нем живет и ликует. ". . . только Господь есть Бог, и нет еще кроме Его" (Второзаконие 4:35).

Вечные законы Бога, Принципа, управляют всей вселенной и поддерживают ее. Истинный человек проявляет эти благотворные, неизменные и непреложные законы. Человек—вечное свидетельство духовного закона и бытия—выражение Жизни и Любви. Он есть сознательное, тождественное, неразлучное выражение, или проявление Принципа, исходящее от Бога. Он представляет действие и вечную двигательную силу Истины и Любви. Он отражает в себе Всемогущество и Вездесущность. Он обладает полным господством, которым Бог его наделил и вдохновил. В силу отражения, человек есть все то, что есть Бог, а Бог есть Все!

Ясное осознание этого факта несомненно обеспечивает полное, нынешнее спасение,—спасение, о котором говорит Mrs. Эдди в своей книге текста (стр. 593), определяя его так: "Жизнь, Истина и Любовь поняты и превосходство их над всем доказано; грех, болезнь и смерть уничтожены."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науке на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Early American Architects

AMONG the most precious of our American heritages of Colonial and post-Revolutionary times are the homes of our forefathers that have been preserved to us. They are precious not only because of their historical associations but because in them still lives a spirit of honest and inspired craftsmanship as true if not as lofty as that which entered into the building of the Cologne Cathedral or the Taj Mahal. We are constantly harking back to them in our attempts to develop an American style of domestic architecture, because there is something about them that has stood the test of time—something good and true and beautiful.

What manner of men designed and builded these fine old mansions and farmsteads? Of Bulfinch we know, of Latrobe and Jefferson and a few others who were professional or amateur architects. But they were not the men who conceived the harmonious proportions and exquisite details of the homes of our forefathers. The domestic architects of that day were for the most part architects merely as part of the day's work; they were the builders and master carpenters, honest craftsmen all, and of them we know all too little.

The master carpenters of a hundred-odd years ago combined the present professions of architect, contractor, builder, decorator, and artisan. They were workmen who lived with their tools and not in sumptuous city offices. Yet they honored their craft and exalted it. In Boston the guild which met in Carpenter's Hall was composed of men of intellect who were masters of their calling. . . .

The achievements of these men, especially as shown in the private houses of New England and the South, constitute our chief claim to a national and indigenous school of architecture. "For although these houses," as one writer puts it, "were modeled on the style prevalent at the time all over England, they show the common classical and stereotyped forms used with a justness of proportion, a nicety of detail, and a refinement and grace which distinguished them from all other buildings of the period."

In no single spot are more of these treasures of architectural craftsmanship to be found than at Salem, Massachusetts. Salem was a prosperous seaport. Her citizens from the early days of the eighteenth century amassed comfortable fortunes in the fisheries and the overseas trade, and they spent their money at home, building houses comparable in elegance and good taste with the best manor houses of Virginia. The doorways and interior woodwork particularly—the mantels, paneling, and stairways—exhibit a remarkable feeling for classic detail and a restraint and care in workmanship seldom found elsewhere.

This interior woodwork was almost invariably made of white pine which grew in abundance along the New England coast, and which offered an excellent material for carving. It was nearly always well seasoned before its use and was kept protected by white paint; as a result it has resisted the effects of time to a remarkable extent. But the most noteworthy thing about it is the workmanship—the skill, ingenuity, and technical knowledge displayed in its application to specific needs.

At first one is inclined to marvel at the knowledge of styles which these woodworkers evidently possessed. Most of them were Yankees born and bred; they did not travel; they never saw the best examples of English Georgian work. But they were not illiterate men. They knew how to use books, and it was from books as well as from their masters that they doubtless drew a large share of their inspiration.—From "Early American Craftsmen," by WALTER A. DYER (New York: Century).

How Chopin Practiced

IT IS strange to find the greatest virtuoso of Europe in his day meditating so homely an occupation as the drudgery of practice. Yet such, if we follow Chopin to his piano, we shall find he is about to engage in, with as great assiduity and with tenfold more patience than is displayed by the humblest beginner. . . .

On taking his place at the piano, his first act is to play over innumerable scales and exercises, which fall like the tones of flutes upon the air, and gain by the purity of his tone and touch a tolerable, even an interesting character, which their ordinary delivery is very far from possessing. Many of these exercises are especially constructed by himself with the view to developing some beauty of his style or remedying some weakness; for unlike the majority of performers, he is alive to his defects, and does not consider it beneath him to use his best pains towards counteracting them. These preliminary studies seem interminable. His fingers fly like lightning over the keys, at times adopting a slower movement, and coquetting with the notes as if they were endeavoring to extract some strange and unearthly sweetness therefrom which they alone could elicit. At such times as these Chopin bends down his head sideways, and listens intently to the tone, smiling occasionally when it attains that pitch of beauty which alone can satisfy him.

After a while he ceases the exercises for another division of his practice, which, judging by the earnest way in which he settles himself to it, seems to be the serious business of the afternoon. This is, perhaps, the dullest drudgery which the pianist can undergo, and consists in nothing less than trying over on the pianoforte various isolated passages, some consisting of no more than a bar each, and all disconnected fragments, being, indeed, difficult *morceaux* which have proved stumbling-blocks to the executant in various pieces he had been playing previously. All these, apparently, have been carefully remembered (he has a small list of them), and now comes the unenviable labour of wearing down their difficulty by constant repetition, until at last they flow off his fingers without a sign of effort in their production.

This was Chopin's own peculiar style of practice, in pursuing which he believed his success as a player to lie.—From "The Private Life of the Great Composers," by JOHN FREDERICK ROWBOTHAM (New York: Thomas Whittaker: 1893).

By the Sea

THERE where the breakers fell, their tall spray stood
For one white moment on the air, as though
The summer rocks put forth a winter wood,
With crystal spires and branches tossed in snow.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Phlox

"FAR away," "Long ago."
"You remember it was so."
Thus, I think, begin the talks
Of tall groups of August phlox.

ELEANOR VIRTON

Cricket

THE cricket on his cymbal sounds
The knell of summer, with a note
Tuned to the chill of autumn days:
Across his black and dusty coat
He feels the frost-touch in the air.
Yet underneath a stone he still
Clashes his tiny gong against
The tide of silver on the hill.

ELEANORA ALLETTA CHAPPEE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 23-24 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1937

Boston Seeks Federal Aid For Port Plan

Shallow Water, Narrow Drawbridge Held Curb to Development

Conference Held

Improvement of Basin at End of Reserve Channel Urged

Shallow water and a narrow drawbridge is hampering the industrial growth of Boston and restricting expansion of waterfront facilities, business and shipping men today told army engineers at a hearing at the Federal Building.

Boston has an ideal location for additional waterfront facilities, especially to handle the port's rapidly growing business, but considerable dredging must be done as an initial step toward preparing for the development, it was said at the hearing.

The site is the basin at the end of the Reserved Channel, South Boston, just inside the L Street drawbridge. Sixteen industries or commercial companies own or lease space along the shallow channel and basin which, with the narrow drawbridge, prevent much activity, it was declared.

Port Program Urged

Industrialists and real estate men seek to have the basin deepened and improved, the channel extended beyond the drawbridge and the bridge reconstructed to provide a wider draw. This, it was declared, would open the entire area to waterfront development.

Several large industries, desiring to locate in the vicinity of the basin, have been forced to move to other sites—some of which were outside of Boston—because of the lack of deep water and a wide draw, according to representatives of the Tirrell estate, which owns considerable of the property adjoining the basin.

One company stands ready to spend $100,000 in improving its waterfront site, provided the desired dredging and other changes are made by the Government, according to Frederick B. Walker of the Stetson Fuel Corporation, who said that his company might remove to some other location if the program failed to go through.

McCormack Pledges Aid

The Reserved Channel runs alongside the Army Base terminal, from the main ship channel in Boston harbor to the L Street drawbridge. The co-operation of Representative John W. McCormack was secured by proponents of the plan to obtain authority for the Army Engineers to make a preliminary survey with a view of "modifying" the existing Boston harbor project to include the proposed development. Cost of rebuilding the bridge would be about $250,000, Lewis E. Moore, engineer, reported.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presented the case of the proponents to the engineers at the hearing today, in accordance with a decision reached at a preliminary meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, attended by:

Garydon Stetson of the Stetson Realty Trust; C. B. Gleason of the Boston Elevated Railway; William A. Gott of the Jenney Manufacturing Co.; James P. Dorsey of the City of Boston Law Department; Sherman L. Whipple of the Piers Operating Co.; Capt. George P. Lord of the Boston Port Authority; J. F. Dorney of Walworth Co.; Arthur S. Tuttle, district engineer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.; several real estate men and members of the Port Facilities Committee of the Maritime Association.

C. I. O. and Wool Firm Agree to Union Vote

In Boston Today

28,000 Workers Involved in Test

A five-month drive by the Committee for Industrial Organization to organize the woolen workers of the country approached a climax today as an agreement was reached for a "consent" election in two plants of the largest woolen company of them all.

Predicting that the C. I. O. would win the election, to be held shortly in two plants of the $78,000,000 American Woolen Company at Lawrence, Mass., Hyman Blumberg, New England director of the C. I. O.'s textile drive, left Boston for New York to aid in drafting details for the elections.

The American Woolen Company which has 28 plants, mostly in New England, is regarded as the key to the labor picture in the wool and worsted industry, because it is the largest. It has 28,000 employees.

Two Plants to Vote

The election, to be held in two of these plants, the Wood, with 9000 workers, and the Ayer, with 2000 workers, was agreed upon yesterday by Moses Pendleton, president of the firm, and Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., at New York.

Announcement of the agreement, made simultaneously here and in New York by C. I. O. officials, indicated union leaders are seeking to be conciliatory. Both Mr. Hillman and Mr. Blumberg stressed their sense of responsibility in negotiating a contract and their desire to avoid a strike.

Observers voiced the opinion that the C. I. O. textile leaders were seek-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

$2000 Fines Set In Lottery Case

Reputedly the largest fine for lottery in a Boston municipal court will be imposed by Judge Elijah Adlow tomorrow when he orders George H. Fullerton of Stoughton and William E. Klotter of Everett to pay $2000 each for printing number pool tickets.

The two men were found guilty today by Judge Adlow, following a police raid on a printing establishment at 177 Shawmut Avenue last night in which 150,000 pool slips of every type were found. It was said to be the largest seizure of such betting tickets ever taken in Boston and included lotteries in baseball, football, horse and dog racing, as well as Treasury balance slips, the so-called "bankers' lotteries."

Police Sergeant Donald B. Fitzpatrick said that he found the Treasury balance slips on the presses.

The men were fined on two counts. At first Judge Adlow said he would place one of them on file. But when Joseph F. O'Connell, attorney for the defendants and former congressman, offered to appeal, Judge Adlow raised the total fine to $4000 and set bail of $200 each.

Attorney O'Connell asked that both charges be filed because the defendants were merely "workmen." Judge Adlow refused to take such an action "for workmen or anyone else." When asked for leniency in the case of Fullerton, he said, "Let him produce the people who hired him to print them."

"The people who are being worked," Judge Adlow observed, in passing sentence, "are those who are buying the tickets. If I thought they (the defendants) were selling them I would give them a jail sentence."

After the verdict of guilty on Fullerton and Klotter had been announced, Attorney O'Connell asked for a day's continuance of the case. Judge Adlow granted the request and will impose the fines tomorrow.

Simultaneously, in Dorchester District Court, Anna Lee of Dorchester and William Slater of the South End were found guilty by Judge Sadie Shulman of setting up a lottery. Judge Shulman fined Miss Lee $100 and sentenced her to two months in the county jail, both of which the defendant appealed. Slater paid a fine of $100. The pair were arrested in a raid at 24 Woodrow Avenue, Dorchester, yesterday.

Cost of Customs Collection Drops

Uncle Sam gets 97½ cents profit on every $1 collected on imported goods as duty, it was disclosed by Collector of the Port Joseph A. Maynard today.

In the year ended June 30, the sum of $51,441,563 was collected in duties here. The cost of collection, per $1, was $.0244, compared with a ten year average (1914-1923) of $.0720.

The cost of collection has dropped consistently since 1934. In the first four months of the year it fell to $.0165.

Boston's unprecedented gain in commerce last year, which put this city $20,000,000 ahead of Philadelphia, was attributed by Mr. Maynard to five reasons: alertness of the Boston Port Authority, efforts of the Maritime Association, foresightedness of Boston business interests, especially the wool trade; the spirit of "go get it" for the New England section, and close co-operation of the customs service and business interests.

Storm Still Rages On WPA Guide

That PWA publication, "Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People," continued to draw official fire today. State Representative John F. Manning of Marlboro asked Gov. Charles F. Hurley to secure deletion of certain passages which, he said, reflected unfavorably on the Italians in his city. Representative Manning contradicted the guidebook's assertion that the large Italian population . . . were encouraged to settle here as strikebreakers after a serious labor dispute in 1899." Governor Hurley has already asked for changes in the volume, with no responses so far either from the WPA officials or the publishers.

Perennial Bills Are Filed Again

The usual mid-August calm of the State House was ruffled for a moment today by the filing of two legislative bills, but when officials discovered the proposals were old friends that had been debated at length at other sessions, mid-summer quiet returned to Beacon Hill.

The most familiar of the two measures filed with legislative clerks was one to make a legal holiday of March 17, which is traditionally celebrated in Boston as Evacuation Day and in many places as St. Patrick's Day. The sponsor was State Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, Democratic floor leader.

Unexcited by the annual presentation of this bill, attachés of the State House turned to the second measure, also sponsored by Senator Carroll. They found it is intended to place under civil service the job of William E. Whittaker, veteran secretary of the Metropolitan District Commission. A similar measure was vetoed last spring by Governor Hurley.

Once the Pride of the Seven Seas



© Morris Rosenfeld

William S. Gubelmann's Full-Rigged Ship Seven Seas
In Test Run Off Newport, Where She Was Preparing for Race to Bermuda With C. Huntington Hartford's Joseph Conrad

Career in House Said to Be Choice Of McCormack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Congressman John McCormack of South Boston left Washington this week virtually decided not to enter the Boston mayoralty contest, it is reported here. This determination is of course subject to change, but he is understood to have been impressed with arguments of some Administration leaders, that continued identification with Washington is essential for House advancement, which might win him the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee, a post that would help in a contest for the Senate, assuming Mr. McCormack might enter the lists at some future date.

Mr. McCormack had about an hour's discussion with President Roosevelt this week, but would not divulge the subjects taken up. He is said to stand well with the Administration, and recently he was called "defender" of the President by Con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Old Sailing Days Recalled In Race of Square Riggers

. . . "And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sails shaking . . ."
—Masefield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Mass., Aug. 26—They holystoned the decks of the two great square riggers, the Seven Seas and the Joseph Conrad, off shore this morning. They unfurl'd the Blue Peter from foremasts and at 12:10 this afternoon, on a puff of wind and a turn of the tide the white-hulled Seven Seas slipped out of this mellow port, starting the 660-mile race to Bermuda. Twenty-five minutes later the Joseph Conrad followed.

It was a light southerly breeze and neither boat made much headway out of the tight harbor, but the Joseph Conrad made the best time past Fort Adams and the Ida Lewis Yacht Club, thereby taking the special prize offered by the club for the best speed that far in the race.

When they round out past Brenton's Cove late today they will have started one of the most romantic sea races of this decade. The two ships, which seem to shore spectators to almost leap from the pages of some thrilling maritime tale of the famous "flying fifties," are racing, just for the fun of it, from Newport to Bermuda. The winning crew gets a free banquet at the expense of the losers.

The Seven Seas, formerly a Swedish training ship, now operated as a private yacht by William Gubelmann is captained by Capt. Hans Milton who should feel at home behind the helm as he learned seamanship aboard her. The rival ship, the Joseph Conrad, owned by H. Huntington Hartford, was a Danish training ship and Capt. Alexis Troonin, a former officer in the Czar's navy is her skipper.

The narrowness of Newport's channel makes it rather difficult to maneuver a square-rigged ship with ease and to lessen the difficulty the Seven Seas will hoist anchor and, with unfurled sails, make her way seaward first, to be followed a half hour later by the Joseph Conrad.

True to the traditions of the days of old sailing vessels, the anchor must be swayed with capstans.

Because the Seven Seas is considerably larger, the Joseph Conrad will be given a time allowance.

"Something sentimental shellbacks have not seen since sail was supreme upon the seas . . .": Editorial Page

House Group Plans 3-Day Vote Inquiry In New Hampshire

NEWTON, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP)—Difficulties faced a congressional committee today as it undertook to determine whether or not 458 Newton voters cast ballots in last fall's much-disputed election in New Hampshire's first congressional district.

Only a very few voters appeared as the committee began its inquiry—seeking information which may determine whether Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of Manchester should be unseated in the House in favor of Alphonse Roy (D), also of Manchester.

The question was, whether or not 458 persons in the town voted in the congressional contest last November. That was the number checked as having voted, but only 424 ballots were found. Mr. Jenks argued the 34 missing ballots were cast for him.

With the count for the two men virtually tied, extraordinary importance attached to the apparently missing ballots. But there was considerable sentiment among residents for remaining away. One storekeeper said, "Why should we go to see them? They have more time

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Employer Raid Of Labor Talent Seen by Unions

Cite McGrady's Selection for Relations Board of Radio Corporation

Doubt on Drive

Federation Leaders Differ on Intent of Move for Skilled Chiefs

An employer raid upon the labor federation for union leaders to serve as labor relations counsels was feared today by Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., in commenting upon the report that Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has been engaged by the Radio Corporation of America to head its labor relations board.

Mr. Fenton said that although Mr. McGrady is not now an official of organized labor, his shift to R. C. A. may inaugurate an employer drive on the federation to wrest from labor its most competent leaders. Mr. McGrady was once president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Fenton declared a similar drive was conducted by employers in 1921 and 1922, in the days when organized labor sunk to a low point, after having organized 6,000,000 workers.

Ready to Combat Move

During that period numerous labor leaders were hired by industrialists to advise them on labor matters, he added. This resulted in crippling organized labor at a time when it was engaged in a stern struggle.

Now just as organized labor is enjoying the harvest of governmental protection of its activities, Mr. Fenton fears industry may attempt to gain a controlling hand by weening labor leaders away from the federations.

On the other hand, John P. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, believes the industrialists will not conduct such a drive, but he is ready to combat any such development.

"State Federations," he said, "are serving a proper function in training men to fill public positions where they may serve the working man in a wider field, but labor leaders should not accept positions the nature of which tends to injure the working man."

McGrady Highly Regarded

This, however, was stated as no criticism of Mr. McGrady, who, instead of stepping from a federation to industry, would be resigning a governmental position to enter industrial service.

And, furthermore, labor regards Mr. McGrady too highly to issue any attack upon him.

Mr. Gatelee also explained that the hiring of labor leaders to serve as labor relations counsels is not new. Rather it has been a common practice, he said.

Meanwhile, the possibility loomed that Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, will become a serious candidate for Mr. McGrady's position. His colleagues, Mr. Fenton and Mr. Gatelee look upon him as a logical choice, inasmuch as he has friends in C. I. O. camp as well within his own organization. It is certain that the appointee must have the approval of both labor factions.

However, it is understood that some A. F. of L. leaders in Washington are not looking too kindly in Mr. Watt's direction, regarding with hostility his prospective rise to prominence. Some national leaders believe the appointment should go to some member of the national organization, but it is certain that an appointee from either of the national organization of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. would not meet the approval of both parties.

Mr. Watt has had his eye centered on Washington for some time, although not upon Mr. McGrady's position, inasmuch as while rumors of Mr. McGrady's resignation were spread previously, there seemed no immediate possibility of his stepping out. It is understood that Mr. Watt is being considered for appointment to an important A. F. of L. post in Washington.

The secretary-treasurer is now at Mount Kineo attending a conference of the New England Regional Social Security Board as a member of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Mr. McGrady's colorful career in labor work: Page one.

Connecticut Labor to Vote on C. I. O. Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26—The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. brought into the open this week their battle for leadership of Connecticut's organized workers. Next month at the annual convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor in New Haven they will decide, by ballots, whether there shall be one organization or two in Connecticut.

Acting on a direct request from

The Week in Connecticut

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council of the Connecticut Federation of Labor voted to suspend 12 unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization under John L. Lewis. At the convention the council will ask the state federation to uphold its action. C. I. O. unions, already certified as members of the convention, will be represented in the delegate body to which that question will be put.

Thus the stage is set for a showdown on what up to this point has been largely an under-cover fight. The council's action, taken by a vote of 5 to 2, has roused labor throughout the state.

"We will fight the C. I. O. to a finish," declared John J. Egan, secretary of the A. F. of L. At state C. I. O. headquarters, William P. Garrett, New England sub-regional director, declared that industrial union councils will be set up throughout the state "to protect the interests of labor."

The federation, if its local unions remain loyal, has the votes to back the council and suspend the C. I. O. affiliates. C. I. O. spokesmen are not forecasting victory at the convention. Rather, they are laying plans for a separate state-wide labor organization.

Of the approximately 50,000 organized workers in Connecticut, the 12 unions suspended by the federation council have a membership of 5000, or 10 per cent.

oped over use of state policemen to keep order in the picket lines. Manchester's Board of Selectmen, after authorizing Police Chief Samuel G. Gordon to call in the state troopers, got into a dispute on whether the police should stay. The police did,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

C. I. O. Union Strikes

In Manchester a C. I. O. union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, went on strike against the Independent Cloak Company. Demands of the strikers were obscured by a row that devel-

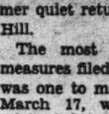
What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan at the Olympics." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Woman Alone." with Sylvia Sidney, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Oh, Doctor," featuring Edward Everett Horton. Also "Wee Willie Winkie," starring Shirley Temple.

Metropolitan—



Kay Francis in "Confession." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: "Snap Into It," revue featuring the Samuels Brothers and Harriet Hayes.

Keith Memorial—
"Flight From Glory," 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:16. "It's All Yours," 11:33 a. m., 2:41, 5:49, 8:51. Preview tonight at 7:00 and 10:11 of "Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta.

Modern—
"San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Exclusive," with Fred MacMurray and Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Nolan and Ralph Morgan. 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Uptown—
Edward Arnold and Jean Arthur in "Easy Living," 2, 4:40, 7:30, 10. Also "Born Reckless," featuring Rochelle Hudson. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Boston—
"I Cover the War," with John Wayne, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Also "One Mile From Heaven," featuring Claire Trevor, Sally Blane, Douglas Fowley and Bill Robinson. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. Tomorrow: Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in "Way Out West." Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," featuring Lewis Stone.

Radio Programs
Page 10

State and Orpheum—
Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters, 1:40, 5:10, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Also "Between Two Women," with Virginia Bruce, Franchot Tone and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Tremont—
George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 10:22, a. m., 1:12, 4:02, 6:52, 9:42. Also "Under Your Spell," with Lawrence Tibbett and Wendy Barrie. 9:21, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Travel to the Caribbean, Golf Sport, Travel Ruins of Old Mexico, Sahara Desert, Edgar Kennedy Comedy. Tomorrow: Travel to Manila, "Animal Life of the Sands," "Night in Manhattan," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fenway and Paramount—
Jack Benny and Martha Raye in "Artists and Models." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "She's No Lady," with Ann Dvorak and John Trent. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Richard Tauber in "Heart's Desire," a musical romance of Vienna in English. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10. March of Time, 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40.

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

University—
"Easy Living," with Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Music

WPA Concert—



Brass Ensemble and American Folk Singers, Stanley Hassell and Thomas Johnson conducting. Dean Road Shell, Brookline. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Band under the direction of William Barrington-Sargent. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Spanish Art, by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday; gentle to moderate westerly winds shifting to east or southeast.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Friday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably showers tonight and Friday, slightly warmer Friday in south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Probably occasional rain tonight and Friday, slightly warmer Friday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook— Moderate east winds tonight shifting to south on Friday over south portion and moderate west winds tonight shifting to east and southeast on Friday over north portion, weather mostly overcast probably with occasional rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	77	Minneapolis	70	92
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	68	80	New York	66	76
Denver	66	88	Norfolk	76	82
Helena	56	84	Philadelphia	68	72
Jacksonville	78	82	St. Louis	76	94
Los Angeles	64	92	San Francisco	58	64
Miami	82	88	Washington	70	72

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 26.
B—Maximum, Aug. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:01 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Friday, 3:30 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:30 p. m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Three Labor Leaders Hold State Posts

Leaders of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor have enjoyed unprecedented success in gaining state positions during the past three years. The appointment of Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the federation, makes him the latest official to enter the state service. He was named a member of the State Labor Relations Board.

While many labor critics consider union leaders essentially self-centered persons eager to increase their own economic stature, the fact remains that Mr. Taylor and two other federation officials were appointed to posts which by their nature are best filled by labor men.

Furthermore, only in the case of one of these men, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, was an intensive drive staged for the appointment. Industry and labor alike have since hailed Mr. Moriarty, former president of the federation, as one of the best labor commissioners Massachusetts has ever had.

The third labor official now occupying a state office is Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the federation, appointed by former Gov. James M. Curley, as the labor representative on the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Mr. Watt has been regarded as an expert on unemployment compensation and inasmuch as the position called for the appointment of a bona fide labor leader, he was considered the best possible appointee.

That Mr. Watt is dissatisfied with his position, even with its $8000 annual salary, is no secret. More than once he has indicated he is ready to resign at the most strategic time. In addition, last year at the labor convention he submitted a resolution, later defeated, calling for a smaller salary for the position, believing the present salary too high for the part-time service required by the office.

Taylor and Watt

In the cases of Mr. Watt and Mr. Taylor it is believed no strong campaign was waged to obtain state positions for them. Mr. Taylor's name was on a list of seven persons the federation submitted to Gov. Charles P. Hurley. Yet, as far as can be determined, no pressure was exerted to select Mr. Taylor from the list.

Mr. Taylor's dropping of his duties as legislative agent constitutes a severe blow to labor's lobby on Beacon Hill. Labor officials, such as Mr. Watt, endeavored to persuade Mr. Taylor to remain in the federation and pass up the opportunity to advance, of course keeping in mind that while labor was losing a legislative agent it was gaining a competent friend on the new State Labor Relations Commission.

Future Plans in Doubt

It is understood Mr. Taylor was being groomed as Mr. Watt's successor as secretary-treasurer of the federation. Mr. Watt's eyes presently being turned toward the wider field of labor activities in Washington.

How the Taylor appointment affects Mr. Watt's reported plans is not yet known. But the scarcity of outstanding leaders in the federation has been evident for some time.

Edgar M. Mills.

Pequot Club Takes Lead in Contest For Sears Trophy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 26—The fresh water sailors of Lake Michigan, the Spring Lake hopefuls with Jim Spencer at the tiller, went to sea this morning and won their first race of the Sears Bowl series with 1m. 20s. lead over Squantum's Ronny Darling.

Capt. Charlie Stetson skippered Pequot into a four and one quarter point lead over Spring Lake by taking third place from this morning's leader, Richmond County, which dropped out of the race when Capt. Roger Willcox fouled Stetson on the foreward tack.

The order of the finish was: Spring Lake, Squantum, Pequot, Vineyard Haven, Westhampton, Watch Hill and Swampscott.

Two Crews Disqualified

Disqualification of Watch Hill and Squantum by the judges this morning after protest by Swampscott in the first race yesterday was announced, while the Richmond County protest over Vineyard Haven was nob sustained.

Spring Lake's victory put the Lake Michigan crew into second place three fourths of a point ahead of Richmond County.

Standings of the clubs:

Pequot Club	32¼
Spring Lake	32¼
Richmond County	27⅞
Vineyard Haven	26
Westhampton	21¼
Squantum	16
Watch Hill	14
Swampscott	11

Contenders in Sears Bowl Competition



By a Staff Photographer

Warner Willcox — Capt. Roger Willcox — Lee Schlichtinger

This Richmond County Crew From Staten Island, N. Y., Is Competing in the Junior Championship Sailing Races for the Sears Bowl Now Being Held at Marblehead

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115 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

More Reward Asked For Slayer of Bell

State Representative Leo P. Landry of Watertown, Mass., today telegraphed Gov. Charles F. Hurley, requesting him and the executive council to offer a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of the murderer of Patrolman Henry G. Bell of Newton, Mass.

The telegram was made public at the Governor's office without comment. A reward of $1000 previously has been offered by the city of Newton. The Governor's council is not scheduled to meet for about two weeks.

As police of eastern Massachusetts continued to search for Edwin F. Simpson, alias Swartz, who has been linked by two witnesses to the crime, two more of his alleged associates were held in heavy bail in Waltham District Court as material witnesses. They were Mrs. Alice Noone and Edward J. Black, both of Allston.

Masts Too Tall For Cape Bridges

The masts of Class J racing sloops which defended America's cup off Newport, R. I., recently, are too tall to go under the bridges over the Cape Cod canal. Clearance at high water is 135 feet.

This was disclosed today when the Boston Towboat Company prepared to tow several of the yachts to Marblehead where they will race Saturday and Monday. Advised on the clearance, the Thor put lines on the Rainbow and the Yankee and started on the long haul around the Cape.

Jenks

(Continued from Page 9)

than we have. Let them come and see us."

Another asked, "What are they going to do about the people who have moved away? How are they going to find out how they voted?"

Selectman William K. Davis estimated that six voters had deceased and 18 had moved away since the election last November. Only a half dozen citizens were on hand at the Brown Town Hall as opening time arrived.

The question which Representative Ben Cravens repeated to citizens again and again was, "Did you vote last Nov. 3?"

The committee, prepared for a somewhat protracted hearing, said it would hold meetings this afternoon, all day tomorrow and all day Saturday, if necessary.

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO.

The Reliable Store of New Haven

Advance Showing and SALE OF GLORIOUS Fur-Trimmed COATS

Buy with confidence

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Malley's College Shop Opens Monday!

Bigger, smarter, gayer than ever! College girls to tell you what's what on campus. Every college fashion ready.

Malley's—Second Floor New Haven, Conn.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Reductions up to 40% throughout the store.

BULLARD'S

Elm Street cor. of Orange

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

$30,000 Is Raised in Drive By Berkshire Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 26—About $30,000 has been raised in the $100,000 campaign to build a Berkshire Symphonic Festival shed for future concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, it was announced this afternoon at a meeting in the home of Miss Mabel Choate.

This amount, more than $16,000 of which has been received since the last concert, represent gifts from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, California, Pennsylvania and New York as well as New England states, according to Miss Robinson Smith, president of the festival.

"We appreciate and apparently so do our friends that America is ready for a great symphonic festival," said Miss Smith. "We are prepared to do our part, but we need the support of every music lover in the country who is interested. The high artistic standards of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Serge Koussevitzky have been maintained at our concerts. But the trying circumstances of a severe storm convinced us that a permanent building is necessary."

Miss Smith was applauded when she announced that for the second year in succession the festival had been self-sustaining.

"I believe that is a record of which America may be proud and it is possible because we cater to no particular group," she continued. "Our audiences come from all strata. They come, because first of all they are assured of artistry in performance and secondly, because of the beautiful surroundings."

The Festival is a non-profit endeavor with the purpose of establishing in America a great summer center of symphonic music. "Tanglewood," an estate near here, has been given to the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Mrs. Gorham Brooks of Brookline, Mass.

The Festival trustees and trustees of the orchestra are agreed that the music shed must be of simple design and must fit into the beautiful surroundings at "Tanglewood." It is to be open on all sides, but there will be an arrangement whereby the sides may be closed against storms. There will be a double roof to kill the noise of rain.

The concerts in 1938, six in number, will be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra the first two week-ends in August. Membership lists covering admission to the concerts at reduced prices are now open.

Rhode Island Gets Aid From WPA For Airport Hangar

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26—According to word received here yesterday, Rhode Island will have a hangar at the Hillsgrove State Airport, to be erected at the cost of $362,800. President Roosevelt is reported to have approved a $154,300 grant to the State and Rhode Island will provide the remainder of the money.

The approval of the hangar as a PWA project is said to be the results of a long campaign of Senator Theodore Francis Green, who, while Governor, claimed that the construction of such a hangar would place the State in a position to obtain much of the trans-continental and trans-Atlantic air traffic. He has contended that the Hillsgrove field would attract much of the air business now going to Boston because of its more satisfactory landing facilities.

William J. Maguire, PWA administrator, who made the announcement, declared that construction would begin within 45 days and the work would take about eight months. The job would create 239,832 man-hours of labor.

Fair Season Opens In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24 (AP)—The first of New Hampshire's fairs opened today at Tamworth, the Department of Agriculture announced.

Seven fairs are scheduled for this fall, fewer than several years ago, but those that remain are seen as more or less permanent institutions, the department said. The next fair is scheduled to open at Pittsfield, Sept. 1. Other fairs are scheduled at Lancaster, Plymouth, Hopkinton, Rochester, Tuftonboro and Sandwich.

Barnyard Dwellers Gain by Census

By the Associated Press

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 26

The back to the farm movement seems to have taken hold here in the past year.

The board of assessors reported the number of bulls, cows and chickens has increased, but horses are on the downgrade.

Cows increased from 566 to 592 and the valuation from $23,065 to $30,093. The valuation of fowl increased from $2133 to $6836.

Last year there were 227 horses valued at $20,450 compared with 213 this year valued at $19,743.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Senate speakers	"Lucille and Lanny"	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Golf summary	NBC vocal recital	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 Longwood tennis	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Talk, "Progressives"	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 "Bernard Herrmann Takes the Baton"; Columbia Concert Orchestra	"Gun Smoke Law"; western drama	Vallee Hour: Tommy Riggs; Erin O'Brien-Moore; Conway Tearle; Lou Holtz; E. Skelton	Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra; "Blues Serenade"
8:30	Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra		Sammy Kaye's Orch.; Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Alan Curtis's Orchestra; "Movie Stardust"
8:45				
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Grand Park concert	Charles Winninger with Show Boat; Eddie Green, comedy; vocalists; orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Popular vocalist
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Chicago Symph. Orch.		Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Jack Ward, pianist
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Grand Park concert		Pat Barnes Opera	Jack Ward, pianist
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Chicago Symph. Orch.		Pat Barnes Opera	Benny Meroff's Orch.
10:00 "Your Adventure"	Network program	Network sports	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	Network program	Network sports	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	Network program	Network sports	Musical Revue: vocal soloists; Henry Weber's	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	Network program	Network sports		Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	concert orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Boorts Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 Golf summary	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	"Request Serenade"
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orch.	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Jerry Blaine's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Housebost Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musicah Timetable"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; dra-	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife: sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Talk for women
10:30 CBS piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Muse"	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Famous Homes"	New England News
12:00 The Rhythmaires	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Wake Up and Live	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	U. S. Marine Band	Studio interview	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Woman's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Studio musicale	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet.	Organ recital	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Lyan Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Kid Carr, baritone	"Sweet Music"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 Longwood tennis	Home Forum; talk	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Longwood tennis	Radio Guild drama:	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15 Longwood tennis	Mason's "The Wit-	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Longwood tennis	ness for the De-	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 Longwood tennis	fense"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Loremo Jones"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Columa"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Longwood tennis	Club Matinee: variety	Joan Edwards, songs	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Longwood tennis	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Longwood tennis	"Lucille and Lanny"	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Longwood tennis	Organ recital	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 Longwood tennis	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 The Boston Hour	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis summary	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Serenade: popular	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Beaks Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; or.	Campbell's Royalists	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Charioteers: quartet	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Harmonica ensemble		"Songs They Write"	"The Editor Speaks"
8:30 Alice Faye, songs	"Death Valley Days";		Happy Felton's Orch.	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
8:45	dramatic sketch		"Let Play Games"	"Your Invention"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	"Believe It or Not"	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park; Chicago	Court of Human Rela-	"Les Miserables"; Oreon	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	tions; sketch	Wells; orchestra	"Professional Hour"
10:00 Golf summary	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch.	Aloha Islanders	Jane Clifton, songs
10:15 "Evenings With Fa-	vocal; soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch.	Aloha Islanders	David McSweeney, songs
10:30 ya Hayden"; drama	Liederstringers: quartet	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
10:45 Network program	"Stringing Along"	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	"Dream Boat Revue"
11:15 F. Napoleon's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dream Boat Revue"
11:30 Count Basie's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	W. Bryant's Orchestra
11:45 Count Basie's Or.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	W. Bryant's Orchestra

Rhode Island to Improve Airport



State Airport at Hillsgrove, R. I.

A Federal Grant to Build a Hangar at the State Airport Has Been Approved. The Arrow in the Picture Points to the City of Providence

In Boston Today

28,000 Workers Involved in Test

(Continued From Page 9)

ing to convince the heads of American Woolen that a C. I. O. contract would result in stabilization of the industry and elimination of unfair competition, since an agreement with American Woolen would be followed by a C. I. O. drive on its smaller competitors.

Congratulates Firm

"The American Woolen Company is to be congratulated for accepting the spirit and the letter of the National Labor Relations Act in interposing no objection to a vote of their people to determine the bargaining agency between their workers and the company," said Mr. Blumberg.

"It is our desire to establish a harmonious relationship on labor matters with this company and keenly feel the responsibility involved."

The election probably will be held as soon as details, such as eligibility of voters, date and place of balloting, are worked out by conferees in New York. The procedure will be for the textile workers organizing committee to petition the labor board for an election, to which the firm will make no objection.

C. I. O. officials, it is understood, feel that their hands will be strengthened by an election at the two plants, for, if they win, they will be designated as sole bargaining agent for all the workers in the plants, whereas without the election the company might claim the union represented only its members.

Strong C. I. O. Campaign

The agreement follows three months of conversations between Mr. Hillman and Mr. Pendleton in New York, coincident with an intensive C. I. O. campaign in Lawrence under the direction of August Bellanca, for 20 years a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, headed by Mr. Hillman.

Launched last May with a rally on Lawrence common, addressed by John L. Lewis, national chairman of the C. I. O., and other labor leaders, the drive has been conducted by from 10 to 15 organizers who visited most the workers of the Wood and Ayer plants at their homes to ask them to enroll in the T. W. O. C.

Radio speeches and printed literature, including a monthly newspaper, the Textile Workers, have aided the campaign.

Much of the activity of the drive has been secret. A sit-down, which began spontaneously among some of the workers in the Wood mill early in the drive, lasted nearly two days before the workers could be persuaded to leave, yet was not publicized by either the union or employers.

Enrollment Is Secret

The number being enrolled in Lawrence was unknown to any except the little group of house-to-house canvassers working under Mr. Bellanca.

In addition to the Wood and Ayer plants, C. I. O. organizers have been active in most of the other 26 mills of the American Woolen. In some of these, majorities also are claimed by C. I. O. officials.

Observers expect that a victory for the union at the initial election will be followed by similar elections at the other plants. In this latter group are the mills at Shawsheen Village, near Lawrence; and others at Lowell, Fitchburg, Maynard, Plymouth and Webster, all in Massachusetts; Skowhegan, Dover-Foxcroft, Fairfield, Oldtown, Pittsfield and North Vassalboro in Maine; Providence, Rhode Island; Dover, Enfield and Lebanon, N. H.; Winooski, Vt.; Norwich, Conn.; Fulton and Utica, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	WLKK	9.57mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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City to Change Auditing System

A revised system for checking the city's bills will be established in September, Charles J. Fox, city auditor, announced today.

The plan includes three important innovations to be made in the auditing department where final approval is given city bills before they are paid. The changes, it was believed at City Hall, result from disclosures made during the Finance Commission's examination of the Codman Hill case.

The charges are:

1. No lump sum bills hereafter will be approved for payment. All bills must be detailed as to items.
2. All invoices for payment at the end of each month must reach the Auditor's office by the tenth day of the same month, 20 days prior to actual payment. Heretofore invoices were submitted on the fifteenth day of the month, and in special cases, which included the White Fund, bills and invoices were submitted at an even later date.
3. All bills for rentals of trucks must hereafter include "tonnage capacity of the truck, registration number, and rate per hour."

Registration numbers, prior to this time, have not been included on the bills. This particular change is attributed directly to facts brought out by the Finance Commission investigation.

Testimony, it is recalled, was introduced trying to show that the Codman Hill Company charged for trucks of greater tonnage than were actually used.

N. E. Business Still Ahead of Last Year

Industrial activity in Massachusetts during July was fixed, with the State Planning Board's composite index falling slightly below that of June, while remaining above the index of July a year ago.

Compared with July, 1936, shoe production fell off 7 per cent, building construction 6 per cent and textile activity 6 per cent. Industrial employment and electric power consumption rose 11 per cent.

Dun & Bradstreet, in its weekly review of New England states, disclosed that, while employment rose 11 per cent in the six states over July of last year payrolls were increased 25.8 per cent. There was comparatively little change in either employment or payrolls last month from the previous month, however.

"Manufacturing, while still displaying a slightly downward trend, makes a good showing and is still considerably ahead of last year," the weekly summary adds. "With factory payrolls much in excess of last year, with huge sums spent at the seashore resorts, and favorable crop conditions, there are indications of a halt in the downward trend of business activity noted since the middle of March."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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I. C. C. Shows How Big Change Came To N. E. Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The history of one New England railroad line, the 5.47 mile long one between East Thompson, Conn., and Webster, Mass., is detailed to the extent of several hundred words by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision this week permitting the New Haven Railroad to abandon the line.

The coldly businesslike recital of the commission tells in outline a story that might apply to other and longer railroad lines. The East Thompson-Webster line was established in 1867.

Extracts from the report of the commission follows:

"A large icehouse on the shores of Pleasant Lake, adjacent to the line at Point Pleasant, was destroyed by fire in April, 1936, thus removing the line's principal source of traffic, and it is not expected that the icehouse will be rebuilt.

"The Eastern Oil Company, adjacent to the East Webster Station, received a fair volume of gasoline and fuel and refined oil during and prior to 1932, but in that year purchased trucks and now is transporting petroleum products by way of highway from tidewater at Providence, R. I.

"The applicants state that the building of State Highway No. 193 caused traffic to leave the rails, with subsequent curtailment of regular rail service, finally ending with one round-trip gas-rail car service daily, which was discontinued in September, 1936, and that there is no present prospective available rail traffic for the line."

Voices to Be Recorded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Speech tests required for teachers and supervisors in the New York city school system have aroused so much controversy that the Board of Education has appropriated $1500 to install voice-recording equipment this fall. Records made in the testing process are to be kept for use in case of a dispute.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Burke Elated by Victory, Sees End to Court Fight

Accepting President Roosevelt's statement issued upon signing the modified court reorganization bill as tacit indication the President will not seek to press his plan for enlarging the Supreme Court, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, active in defeating the measure, visited Boston today in a jubilant mood.

He chatted cheerily with brother Sigma Chi fraternity members as he met them informally at the Hotel Somerset, where the fraternity convention has been in progress three days, and then went to Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1914, to visit a few of the faculty members.

The junior senator from Nebraska viewed the modified federal judiciary bill as a sagacious compromise in the controversy that threatened to split open the ranks of the Democratic Party and perhaps destroy fundamental tenets of American government.

"Step in Right Direction"

"To the President, who wished to add six justices to the Supreme Court and as many as 50 judges to the lower federal courts, of course this measure is only a limited advance," Senator Burke said.

"But what is more important, we who opposed the President in his original Supreme Court proposal believe the bill he has just signed is a step in the right direction.

"The question is not how far we go in each step, or how fast, but whether we are working in the right direction, preserving the fundamentals of the Constitution that over a period of years have given this nation the finest government any country has ever known."

Senator Burke refuses to become alarmed about the possibility of President Roosevelt seeking a third term, believes that Vice-President Garner, Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri or perhaps former Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana will be the Democratic standard-bearer in 1940.

"Of one thing you can be certain," said Senator Burke, "the Democrats will not nominate Governor Earle of Pennsylvania!"

"Although President Roosevelt still has a great hold on the country, I do not believe he could be elected for a third term.

Favors Six-Year Term

"Allowing a President only two terms is a very sensible precedent. I am so strongly in favor of never allowing a President to exceed two terms in office, that I should want it written into the Constitution, instead of leaving it merely to precedent.

"I shall introduce a resolution in the Senate soon asking that the President of the United States be elected for only one term, of six years, so that the President will not have to concern himself with the question of running for re-election.

"It will no doubt cause a great deal of comment, perhaps dissension, but I firmly believe that it would benefit the nation to have only one term of six years for the President."

Whether the President runs for a third term will depend largely upon how carefully he listens to the advice of his friends, the Nebraska senator believes.

"President Roosevelt has no present thought of running for re-election," he commented, "but many of the President's advisers will seek to impress upon him what a splendid work he has started, and try to convince him that he is the only one who can finish the task.

"What the President's final decision will be, I do not know."

What's Going On In the Arts

"Heart's Desire"

Richard Tauber provides a pleasant concert of popular songs, many of them written by himself, in "Heart's Desire," Gaumont-British film at the Fine Arts.

What plot there is serves merely as excuse for the music. Mr. Tauber is discovered singing in a Viennese cafe. He is signed against his wishes (it's often as easy as that in the movies) to lend his presence to an operetta in London. He entertains English salons (and his movie audiences) with one melody after another. The operetta (it gives further opportunity for hearing his voice) is a huge success at the first performance. But the lady of his choice prefers another. (Tenors since the days of "Pagliacci" must have a tragedy somewhere in their careers.) So he goes back to his beloved Vienna and sings once more the song which led to his discovery (reprise is the musical comedy term for it), an intriguing Danubian ditty, which accompanies departing audiences on their homeward journey.

The film has captured some of the sentimental charm of Vienna. Much of lies in the songs and the voice of Mr. Tauber. Something of the same atmosphere may be felt in the acting of Paul Graetz, as the shabby little manager of the tenor, who liked to recall his past as top man in a pyramid of four athletes. Diana Napier smiles graciously and poses prettily, but has not a great deal to do. Frank Vosper, too, is largely thrown away as a mere composer. It's a singer's picture and Mr. Tauber makes the most of it.

E. F. M.

Celebrities in Celluloid in Prospect on Boston Screens



Henry Armetta and Bobby Breen
In "Make a Wish," Due at the Keith-Memorial Tonight



Constance Bennett
In "Topper," in Prospect for Friday at the State and Orpheum

Kay Francis
Now at the Metropolitan in "Confession"

Paul Muni
In "The Life of Emile Zola," Coming Monday to the Colonial in Boston and Community Playhouse at Wellesley Hills

Leonora Corbett and Richard Tauber
In "Heart's Desire," at the Fine Arts

'Phone Service To Block Island Is Interrupted

While radiotelephone equipment was being rushed to the scene to restore service as quickly as possible, Block Island's 338 telephone subscribers as well as its coast guard stations were without telephone communication to the mainland today.

When the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has erected a temporary transmitter—expected to be in service late today—telephone calls from Block Island will be sent out to Newport, R. I., while incoming calls will be received from the radiotelephone station at Marshfield, Mass.

The island, 11 miles south of Point Judith, was cut off when the United States Coast Guard cable, carrying telephone and telegraph as well as coast guard circuits, went out of service due to a leak in the insulation about five miles from shore. Warning that the cable was in trouble came last week with the discovery that the insulation was weakening. Plans were then made by the telephone company to install radio equipment and by the Coast Guard to inspect the cable and splice in a new section.

McCormack

(Continued from Page 9)

gressman Ditter, (R) of Pennsylvania. He is now the New England Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, and next session he will function as the New England member of the House Steering Committee, with a possible chance to be its chairman. He works closely with House Leader Rayburn.

As to leadership of Ways and Means, which goes by seniority, the Massachusetts Representative has been urged that the breaks of the game may be already at work for him. Four Democrats are ahead of him on the committee, Representatives Doughton of North Carolina, Cullen and Sullivan of New York and Sanders of Texas. Mr. Doughton may run for the Senate, Mr. Sullivan, new Tammany head, might leave Washington for New York when his present term expires, and Mr. Sanders is reported to want a judgeship. As for Mr. Cullen, it is pointed out, he is not a very active member of the committee and has always worked with Mr. McCormack on committee matters.

New Destroyers Fastest in Navy

Although naval regulations forbid the announcing of speeds for any U. S. warships, it was admitted unofficially today that the recently commissioned Destroyer Gridley and her sister ship, the Craven, are the fastest ships in the navy. The opinion was given by navy officers and Bethlehem Shipbuilding company officials, the builders. The Craven will be placed in active service within a month. She has just completed her official trials. The speed of the ships was said to be better than 40 knots.

The Navy Department revealed today that from the designs of these ships, four other vessels will be built, two at Fore River and two at the Bath Iron Works in Maine.

A Dozen New Films Confront Boston Patrons of the Screen

One of the pressing problems of the screen is the vast number of films that confront the movie-goer. They come so fast and go so soon that it is impossible to see all of them—and keep them in the category of entertainment—and difficult to separate those which are worthwhile from those which are not.

Titles are not much help. They are not sufficiently descriptive or distinctive. Neither are names of players a consistently trustworthy guide. As a result admirable pictures sometimes receive less than the attention that is their due; and producers complain that the public will not support fine-grained films. Prospective patrons, on the other hand, are tempted to throw up their hands and stay away altogether.

The answer, of course, as Samuel Goldwyn once suggested and tries to practice, is fewer and better movies, with more time for the public to digest them. But for the present there is no sign of a general move in that direction.

During the coming week a dozen movies will come to the first-run houses in Boston. By Labor Day most of them will have moved on and a new lot will have arrived to take their place. To choose among them is partly a question of personal taste. But to some degree it may be assisted by such information as comes to hand in advance.

* * *

Zola and Dreyfus

Among the incoming films the most distinguished by general agreement is "The Life of Emile Zola," which is due Monday at the Colonial and also at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley. It is a biographical account of the French writer who played so large a part in the final vindication of Captain Dreyfus. Though question has been raised in some quarters of the accuracy of historical details it seems to be an honest narration in its larger aspects, and there has been general agreement, where the picture has been seen, on the brilliance of the acting and the skill that has gone into the production.

William Dieterle, who is one of the abler directors in Hollywood, has guided the acting. Paul Muni, by all reports, has made the part of Zola a memorable movie characterization. Donald Crisp has been highly praised as Zola's persuasive attorney, Labori, and Joseph Schildkraut has been warmly received as Dreyfus. By all indications "Zola" is a film to be awaited with anticipation.

* * *

With Music Variously

Among the other films, some of which are already at hand, it is less easy to pick a path with assurance. At the Fine Arts, after a summer devoted largely to revivals, there is a new English musical film, "Heart's Desire" with Richard Tauber, of which more details will be found elsewhere in these pages.

At the Metropolitan, Kay Francis is due today in "Confession." Here she will have the part of an opera singer, who, to protect her daughter, became involved in a murder. The cast will include Basil Rathbone, Jane Bryan, Ian Hunter, Donald Crisp, Robert Barrat and Dorothy Peterson. One the stage will be the Samuels Brothers, dancers, heading a revue.

The Paramount and Fenway today will turn to "Artists and Models," a musical with Jack Benny, Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen and Gail Patrick in the chief parts. On the bill with it will be a new movie, "She's No Lady," that lists a cast containing John Trent, Ann Dvorak, Harry Beresford, Guinn Williams and Aileen Pringle, and relates a story based on the advantages of insurance company detectives.

Another pre-view is in prospect for this evening at the Keith Memorial, where "It's All Yours" (which deserved a longer stay) give way to a new double bill, one of the items of which will be "Make a Wish," with Bobby Breen, the boy songster. The other film promised is "In Hot Water," with further adventures of the Jones family. The former is a musical film, with songs by Oscar Straus and a story about a composer and the lad in whose mother he became interested. Basil Rathbone, Marion Claire, Henry Armetta, Ralph Forbes, Leon Errol and Donald Meek are in the cast. "Hot Water" has a familiar Jones company, including Mr. Prouty, Miss Byington, Miss Roberts and Mr. Robertson.

* * *

Dubious "Ghosts"

After a fortnight of "Stella Dallas" a change is in prospect for Friday at the State and Orpheum. Heading the program will be "Topper," a film which has been heralded for weeks by cryptic flashes on the screen at these theaters. It promises a curious story, apparently in light vein, about the adventures of a pair of "ghosts," killed in an automobile crash, who devote themselves to upsetting the quiet routine of a suburban couple. Constance Bennett and Cary Grant nominally head the cast, with Roland Young and Billie Burke in comedy roles. On the same bill will be "Between Two Women," a hospital story with Franchot Tone, Virginia Bruce and Maureen O'Sullivan in the cast.

At the Keith-Boston, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy will be visible with a feature-length film called "Way Out West," plunging them into a new set of adventures as gold prospectors. The other half of the double bill will be "The Man Who Cried Wolf," in which the players are Lewis Stone, Tom Brown, Barbara Reed and Forrester Harvey.

* * *

Labor Day Prospects

For those who are likely to be in town for the Labor Day week-end, and may be in search of movie entertainment, the following films, according to present plans, will probably be available:

Colonial—"Zola" (continuing).

Keith Memorial—"Thin Ice," with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power.

Metropolitan—"Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft, Frances Dee and Henry Wilcoxson.

State and Orpheum — Either "The Good Earth" with Paul Muni and Luise Rainer, or a second week of "Topper" and "Between Two Women."

Whatever the time or the season, there is never a dearth of movies, of one sort or another.

E. F. M.

Cutting Left $3,912,693

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Senator Bronson M. Cutting, who was killed in 1935 in an airplane crash, left a gross estate of $3,912,693, and a net of $3,299,725, according to an estate tax appraisal filed in the New York State tax appraiser's office. Since Senator Cutting was a resident of Santa Fe, N. M., his only taxable property in New York consisted of real estate interest and personal effects valued at $246,899.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

and there was order in the picket lines, and indignation among union sympathizers. The strike dragged on unsettled.

* * *

Brass Workers for C. I. O.

The C. I. O. scored a point when workers at the Bridgeport Brass Company voted, 1566 to 1112, for the C. I. O. against the employees association of the company. The vote was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Brass has been notoriously an open shop industry. Large brass factories at Waterbury are still only partly organized.

* * *

Balanced Budget?

That Gov. Wilbur L. Cross meant business when he promised he would balance the state's $50,000,000 budget has become more apparent. The Governor, in control of department expenditures, is not authorizing anything beyond what the General Assembly appropriated. The State Motor Vehicle Department, pinched for money, dropped 120 employees. Ousted workers found themselves on the "re-employment list," eligible to get jobs in other state departments without taking a merit examination. But that was all.

* * *

The State Personnel Department is preparing for the biggest job it may ever have; examination for clerks, typists and stenographers, for which 5000 candidates are expected to apply.

The examination will be held Sept. 25 in six cities. A high school graduate, without experience, is eligible to apply for a job as a first grade clerk, at a salary of $840 to $1140. Young men and women with more experience will apply for jobs as second-grade clerks, typists or stenographers, at $1200 to $1620, or for the third grade jobs at $1680 to $2160. Highest salary for clerical employees is earned by an executive stenographer, $1800 to $2400.

Harry W. Marsh, state personnel director, says that these four grades take the place of 30 classifications formerly recognized in the state service.

* * *

Three State Commissions

Governor Cross, who has spent more time on vacation this summer than in any year since he took office, returned from Lake Sunapee, N. H., long enough to appoint three commissions authorized by the General Assembly, one to prepare exhibition space for Connecticut at the 1939 New York World's Fair, one to build and operate a $60,000 Connecticut building at the Eastern States Exposition, and one to represent Connecticut in the inter-governmental conferences under auspices of the Council of State Governments.

The Inter-governmental Co-operation Commission is announced in the same week that Connecticut realizes that its first effort at inter-governmental co-operation — the Connecticut River Flood Control Compact—has come to a halt, through opposition of the Washington administration.

The new commission is supposed to handle problems concerning inter-state compacts and uniform legislation. Its 13 members are chosen from the House of Representatives, the State Senate, and the heads of administrative departments.

In flood control, Connecticut officials are nonplussed by the failure of the compact, drawn meticulously to conform with previous federal legislation, Governor Cross said the fight is not over. He did not know what the next step would be.

* * *

Music Shell in Norwalk

A new music shell in Norwalk was opened with a concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, with Jose Iturbi conducting, attended by a capacity audience of 4100.

In Hartford, Francis Goodwin 2d renewed his effort to convert the Hartford Symphony Orchestra, WPA-financed, into a private musical organization, financed by subscription. Mr. Goodwin last year raised a considerable sum, now being used to pay non-relief members of the orchestra. Now he wants enough to hire 15 additional musicians. "The Hartford Symphony Orchestra," he said, "has become a valued institution and has clearly demonstrated its right to a permanent place in the cultural and educational life of our city."

At the Avery Memorial, in Hartford, another youthful and ambitious musical organization received encouragement. The University Gilbert and Sullivan Company, organized at Wesleyan University, Middletown, this summer with undergraduates and recent graduates of several colleges in its membership, presented three Gilbert and Sullivan operettas to comfortably large audiences. The organization plans to continue its work next summer, and has incorporated under Connecticut laws. Joseph S. Daltry is director.

* * *

Aged Pension Prospects

The forecast of State Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott, that $1 a week probaly would have to be lopped from the awards of old-age assistance beneficiaries, seemed less certain after Governor Cross had reviewed a report from his budget director, Benjamin P. Whitaker.

"It looks as though no cut would be necessary," the Governor said. How one would be avoided he did not say, but a suggestion was made that administrative expenses of the old age assistance bureau of the welfare department might be met from some source other than old-age assistance funds.

* * *

Girl Scouts' Visit

Girl scouts from 26 foreign countries, in the United States for an international encampment at Briarcliffe, N. Y., visited girls of the Hartford Girl Scout Council at their camp in East Hartland.

Guild for Freedom Plans Exhibit Of German Art Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26—German artists, unable because of the strictures of the Reich Government to exhibit their works at home, will have a chance to show them in America.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, as president of the American Guild for German Cultural Freedom, has announced that the Guild will sponsor an exhibition of German art in New York this fall. Canvases and sculpture, banned in Germany, will be welcomed. Some of them are in this country. Others will be brought from other countries. Speaking of the exhibition, Governor Cross said:

"Germany has always had an excellent array of artists and scholars who have contributed greatly to the cultural growth of our times. With the advent of the present government, the works of many artists, like the books of liberal writers, were withdrawn from general circulation in Germany. It is only fair to give the public a chance to decide for itself whether the art to be shown is good or bad. This exhibition, like other activities of the Guild, is conducted in order to help keep alive the free cultural expression of German artists and scholars."

The Governor announced that a committee composed of prominent American artists and art critics will arrange the exhibition, which will be held this fall on dates to be determined. The public will be invited to attend.

Depression Over! N. H. Cows Step Up Milk Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 26—Even the cows swinging their tails lazily knee-deep in fertile pastures hereabouts have adopted the point of view that the depression is over.

Statistically, production per cow for the month of August, New Hampshire dairymen report, is the highest that it has been for the past eight years. The outlook is for a relatively heavy production during the next few months.

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports production per cow was up 8 per cent this month compared with last, but with slightly fewer cows on farms.

Production of manufactured dairy products in June was slightly larger than a year ago but somewhat below the peak which occurred in July. The increase in production of dairy products, however, has not been as great as the increase in the total milk production, the bureau stated.

The bureau said that "with larger feed crops in prospect, feed prices are adjusting to a new-crop basis and have declined relative to prices of dairy products. It seems probable that there will be about the usual seasonal rise in prices of dairy products during the fall."

New Water Tank Used in Rockland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Mass., Aug. 26—The new water standpipe for Rockland, with a capacity of more than a half-million gallons, went into operation today, thereby eliminating a scarcity of water to fight large fires and also augmenting the town's water supply from two antiquated tanks in another section of the town. A break in the water line from these two sources cut off the entire supply for the town.

The two old tanks, one of steel built in 1886 and another of concrete built in 1910, had a capacity of 1,600,000 gallons. The construction was done by a PWA project started in 1936, in which the Federal Government paid 45 per cent of the expense and the town the balance. The estimated cost was $70,000, but according to Samuel W. Baker, water commission head, part of the funds will be returned because the work was less expensive than anticipated. It stands 145 feet in the air, with the tank being 62 feet in diameter and 25 feet in height.

Blueberries Pay Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

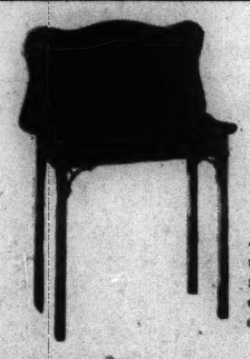
MANORVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 26—Blueberry pies and muffins have stirred hearty appetites around many Long Island tables this summer as favorable rains and temperatures brought forth one of the best berry crops in years. Farm families, finding a good city market for the fruit, found the berry patches a source of cash income to meet tax payments.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	[illegible]
Previous day	[illegible]
1937 vol. to date	[illegible]
1936 vol. to date	[illegible]

Numerous Stocks Decline Sharply; Market Is Active

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Stock market leaders tumbled 1 to 5 or more points in today's market as fresh apprehension over Far Eastern and domestic difficulties brought selling in all departments.

There were some recoveries later, but the pace slowed. Offerings again appeared and most prices were around their lows of the day near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

The ticker tape lagged a minute or so behind floor dealings for the first time in months at the height of the selling rush.

Inspiring the slide, brokers said, was the shooting of the British Ambassador near Shanghai; Japanese threats to include neutral shipping in the blockade of the China coast; possibility of a strike following break-down of railway wage negotiations, and signs of waning confidence in a brisk business upturn this fall.

Prominent in the share retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Sloss-Sheffield, National Steel, American Steel Foundries, American Rolling Mill, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Goodrich, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Howe Sound, Crown Cork, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Phillips Petroleum, Shell Union Oil, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Zenith Radio and American Locomotive.

U. S. Bonds Lower

United States Government bonds turned downward today with prices ranging from unchanged to 13-32ds of a point lower.

Bond traders attributed the weakness to lack of interest in the longer-term governments on the part of institutional buyers. Small turnover in the federals indicates, they said, a "buyers' strike" among banks and insurance companies, and reluctance to absorb offerings, rather than any broad liquidation of present holdings, although over-the-counter selling of U. S. issues has been reported in fair volume.

Corporate bonds followed an uneven course. Rail issues generally eased, with lower prices for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s, and Nickel Plate 4½s. Down among industrials were Bethlehem Steel 4½s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Western Union 5s. Utilities as a group sagged, but Consolidated Edison 3¼s gained a fraction.

Foreign bonds dipped, paced by declines in Japanese 6½s and 5½s. Up slightly, however, were Peru 6s, strengthened by prospects of an interest payment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The selling wave on the stock exchange spread to the curb market today, with specialities leading a general decline.

Off one to three points or more were Aluminum Company of America, Technicolor, Pepperell, Carrier Corporation, General Tire and Rubber, American Cyanamid "B" and Bliss.

In the utility group, Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric, Arkansas Gas & Electric and other issues were down fractionally. Oil shares, including Gulf, Humble, Creole and Pantepec were down fractionally to more than a point.

Similar losses were felt in other issues.

Bank Clearings Abov 1936 Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—For the fifth consecutive week, bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the period ended Aug. 25, maintained a sizable lead over the comparable 1936 figures, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports.

The total was $4,759,835,000 against $4,524,896,000 in the 1936 week, a gain of 5.2 per cent, despite a week-to-week recession following the usual month-end spurt in transactions. The previous week the gain over the 1936 period was 6.7 per cent.

For the first time in many weeks, all cities on the list showed gains over the 1936 figures.

Clearings at Cincinnati were up 32.1 per cent, at Cleveland, 28.1, San Francisco 31.4, Seattle 27.9, Portland, 18.5, Chicago, 17 and Dallas 16.1.

Other gains ranged from 13.4 at Pittsburgh to only a shade higher at Detroit.

New York City clearings totaled $2,711,298,000 against $2,708,741,000, an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Reactions in Wheat Follow Brisk Rise

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced briskly for a time today because the trade was enthusiastic at Liverpool strength and Far Eastern war news, but reactions later erased the bulk of price gains.

Wheat was almost 2½ cents a bushel at one time, but a general inclination to lighten commitments coupled with profit taking pulled quotations down to around the day's lowest levels.

Wheat closed at approximately the opening levels, 1⅛-1½ cents above yesterday's finish, September 1.06⅝-¾, December 1.08½-⅝, and corn finished ⅛ lower to 1⅛ cents higher, September 99½, December 65⅝-½.

Exchange Short Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—The total New York Stock Exchange short interest as of July 30 increased 62,779 shares to 1,007,736 shares, the exchange announced. Short interest as of June 30 compiled from information secured by the exchange from its members totaled 944,957 shares.

1937 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
55	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Aug23
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	17¾	17¾	17¾	
39⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	
36	28	Addressograph (1.60)	2	33¼	31	31	+ ½
4⅝	2	Advance Rumely	1	2	2	2	—2
80¼	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	16	69¾	68½	68½	Aug20
5¼	2⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	3½	3¼	3½	— ½
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	30	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ½
56⅛	32⅜	Alleg pf xw	4	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
59⅝	32⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	32	31	31	Aug24
50	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	29	29	29	—2
52⅞	32⅞	Alleg pr pf	2	20	29	29	—7
45⅝	30½	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	8	25	24	24	—3½
27⅝	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1
258½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	2	230	226	226	Aug25
17⅞	16⅛	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	—9
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	12	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	43	19¼	18¼	19	— ⅝
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	— ½
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	41	67	65½	66	Aug18
39⅝	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	24	24	24	—1½
8⅝	4¼	Amal Leather	1	5⅞	5	5	Aug25
52¼	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	9	91¼	90¼	91½	Aug23
101¼	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	3	95	95	95	—1½
41⅝	20¼	Am Bank Note (¾g)	12	26½	25¾	25¾	—2½
80⅜	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	6	61	61	61	—1
131	90¼	Am Can (4a)	14	107	106	106½	— ¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	159½	159½	159½	—1½
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	4	46⅛	44¾	45	Aug19
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	—2⅞
33⅞	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	40	32¾	31½	32¾	—1⅛
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	— ½
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	Aug25
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug25
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alcohol	5	23	23	23	Aug19
33⅜	25	Am Crystl Sug (2¾g)	4	26⅛	26	26	
13½	5⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17	10⅛	Am European	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
13⅝	6⅛	Am & Foreign Pow	37	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Aug25
58⅞	37	Am & For P $6 pf	9	40	40	40	
68⅞	45	Am & For P $7 pf	3	48	48	48	—1⅛
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	11	20¾	20	20¾	—1
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	10	7½	7	7	Aug24
58⅝	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	42	42	42	— ½
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Aug23
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	25	24½	24½	— ¼
17⅜	12¼	Am International	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—1
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	18	47	46½	47	— ¾
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	109⅝	109½	109½	— ¾
29⅜	18⅞	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	6	18⅛	18¼	18¼	Aug24
13⅝	7⅜	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	25	53½	51⅞	51⅞	Aug24
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	—3
16½	7	Am Power & Light	33	10	9½	9⅝	Aug25
87⅛	49⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	59	58½	58½	— ⅜
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	50½	50	50	—1⅛
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	*25	21	19¾	19⅞	— ¾
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	38	38	37	37¼	— ⅞
101⅝	98¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	10	99	97½	97½	—1⅛
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	28	28	28	—2½
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	26	26	26	Aug25
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	27	91	89¾	89¾	— ¾
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	142¼	142¼	142¼	—1¾
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56½	56	56	Aug24
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	17	53	51	51⅞	Aug18
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	1	16	16	16	—2½
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	44	44	44	Aug25
143⅞	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	126	126	126	— ½
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	169	168	168	—1
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	8	76½	76½	76½	— ¾
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	79	77	77	+ ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137	136⅞	136⅞	—1¾
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Founders	16	13	12½	12½	—1
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	43	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	— ¾
14⅝	7¾	Am Woolen	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	65¾	65	65½	— ¼
20	6⅞	Am Zinc L & S	38	14⅝	13½	13½	—1½
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	— ½
79⅞	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	62	62	62	Aug 9
69½	47⅜	Anaconda (¾g)	151	56½	55⅝	56	Aug23
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	—1⅛
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	7	22⅝	21	21	Aug20
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	26½	25	25	—1½
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	Aug20
46	39⅞	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	43	42½	42½	— ¼
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ½
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	66	11⅞	11⅜	11½	
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4	91	90¼	90¾	— ¼
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	103⅝	103	103	— ¼
70½	54⅝	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	24	62¼	60¼	61	—2
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	—1½
17⅞	8¾	Artloom	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
24¾	15⅞	Assd Dry Goods	22	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	Aug25
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅞
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Aug24
57½	49⅞	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	19	74½	72½	73⅛	Aug18
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	—2⅜
55½	44¼	Atl Coast Line	14	48½	47	47	Aug25
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	—2
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	23	23	23	Aug18
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	25	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	Aug25
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	— ⅝
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	58	15	14⅜	14⅞	Aug12
52⅞	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50½	50	50½	— ¼
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ¼
18¼	11⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Aug19
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	5	16¼	15⅝	16¼	Aug23
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
23¾	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	32	21⅝	21	21¼	— ¾
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	65	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	—1½
47⅞	27⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	29	29	29	—1
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug19
43⅝	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	5	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	—1½
32	22	Barker Bros	3	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	28	24⅝	23¼	23⅞	— ⅝
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	Aug23
28⅝	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	24	24	24	— ⅜
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug25
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Aug25
88⅛	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Aug 4
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	12	19½	19	19¼	— ⅜
23¾	20⅝	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	7	58⅛	56	56	—2
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	*124	95	92	93¾	—2
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118½	118½	118½	Aug20
69⅞	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	61½	60¾	61½	Aug25
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	2	27⅛	27	27	— ½
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	8	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
49¾	27⅛	Boeing Airplane	42	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	8	45½	44½	44½	—1½
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	19	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	35	48½	47⅛	47½	—1½
15¾	8	Boston & Maine	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Aug24
35⅝	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	33	33	33	— ⅝
23⅛	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	12	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅜
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	45	43⅝	43¾	—1¼
53½	41¾	Briggs & St (2¾g)	2	50½	50	50	—1
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	38⅜	38¼	38⅝	Aug24
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	4	3½	3¼	3¼	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
53	18⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	22	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ¼
102¼	58¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	58½	58½	58½	—1
52¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	29	29	29	— ¼
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Aug23
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¾
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	16	17¾	17	17¼	— ½
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	21	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
13	7⅛	Budd Wheel (.20g)	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	6	34½	34	34	Aug25
65¼	50⅝	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	56	55	55	—1¼
18⅜	15⅞	Burlington Mills (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
35⅞	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	12	29	28	28⅝	— ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	3	5	5	5	Aug21
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Aug23
18¼	12⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	7	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	31½	30¾	31½	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	26	6⅝	6	6¼	— ⅜
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	9	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ½
34⅞	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	Aug25
		—C—					
48½	34½	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	34⅝	34½	34⅝	Aug25
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6¾	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	25	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	29	15	14⅝	14¾	— ½
37⅞	24	Campbell Wy (1)	6	30½	30	30	—1⅛
38¼	22¾	Can Dry Ginger Ale	23	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44½	44¼	44¼	Aug25
18½	13⅝	Cap Adm A (¼g)	4	14	13½	13½	—1¼
38⅞	30	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	31	31	31	Aug19
9⅛	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
191⅞	138	Case (J I)	9	170	166½	168	—4
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	3	96	95¾	96	
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	— ⅜
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	47	37	35½	35⅝	—1⅜
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Aug23
48¼	36⅝	Celotex (.80g)	2	38⅛	38	38⅛	+1⅛
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅝
12⅝	6⅛	Cent Fdy	16	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
41⅞	18	Cent RR NJ	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
24⅝	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug24
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9⅝	9⅛	9½	Aug14
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	10	71	68	69⅝	—1⅛
23⅞	11⅛	Certain-teed	5	13	12¼	13	— ⅛
63¼	35¼	Champ Pap & F (2)	5	54	53⅛	53⅛	— ½
48	14¼	Checker Cab	1	17½	17⅛	17⅛	Aug20
68⅞	49⅝	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	32	49⅞	48⅜	48⅝	—1⅜
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	— ¼
90⅛	66¼	Ches Corp (3)	2	66	65⅛	65½	—1½
4⅝	2¼	Chi & E Ill	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug23
13½	6⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug24
6⅞	3	Chi & N W	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
19⅛	9½	Chi & N W pf	1	11	11	11	Aug24
4	2	Chi Gt West	6	2	2	2	
18¼	8⅝	Chi Gt West pf	2	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
32	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1⅛a)	4	24¼	24	24	— ¾
3⅞	1⅞	Chi M St P & P	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	25	25	25	— ½
44⅝	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—1¼
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

1937 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	5	5	5	5	
37⅞	13¾	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	*5	14	13¾	13¾	Aug19
22⅝	13¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	9⅛	Childs Co	2	10	9⅝	10	Aug24
135¼	84	Chrysler (7g)	115	110½	108⅛	108⅝	—1⅝
32⅝	17⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	City Stores	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
48	22⅛	Clark Equip't (1.30g)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
46⅝	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	6	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
69⅜	23⅜	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	39⅛	38	38	— ⅝
170⅛	122⅛	Coca-Cola (3)	2	152	152	152	—1
59	56⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ½
20⅝	17⅜	Colgate-Palm (¼)	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	Aug23
104⅝	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— ½
63⅝	47⅛	Coll & Aik (4g)	9	50¼	49	49	Aug25
51⅞	21	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	34	34	34	—3
33	28	Columb B S A (1.05g)	*1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
31½	28	Columb B S B (1.05g)	*1	27⅛	27	27	
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	74	13⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ¾
100	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	4	93	93	93	— ¾
39⅛	28	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	6	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
46⅞	38⅛	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	41	41	41	— ¾
125⅝	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	117½	117½	117½	Aug20
60¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	15	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	—1¼
114	100	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	—1¼
80⅝	61	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	—1
130	103⅞	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	— ¾
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	30	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	Aug24
4⅛	3	Comwith & Sou	49	2⅝	2½	2½	— ½
75⅞	46	Comwith & So pf (3)	5	54⅛	54	54	— ½
19⅛	11½	Conde Nast	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
45⅝	24	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	3	37⅞	37	37⅞	Aug24
19¼	12¼	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	— ¾
33⅝	19⅞	Consol Aircraft	5	21⅛	21	21	Aug17
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	10	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
49⅞	31⅞	Consol Edison (1½g)	22	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	Aug25
108	99½	Consol Edison pf (5)	10	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅞
5¾	2½	Consol Film	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	10	Consol Film pf	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	8⅛	Consol Laundries	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	Consol Oil (.80a)	120	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
105⅝	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Aug16
10⅝	4½	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅛		Consol Coal	15	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
92⅝	92½	Consumers P pf (4½)	9	92	92	92	Aug24
37⅞	20⅝	Container Corp (1.20)	32	28¼	27⅛	27⅛	—1
37⅞	18⅛	Cont Baking A	7	23	22⅛	22⅛	—1
5⅛	2½	Cont Baking B	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
109⅝	81	Cont Baking pf (5a)	5	92	92	92	Aug24
69⅝	50	Cont Can (3)	8	59⅞	58⅛	58¼	— ¾
25⅝	18	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	—2⅛
42⅞	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ¼
3⅞	2	Cont Motor	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
49	39⅞	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	28	43⅞	43	43½	— ½
35⅝	25	Cont Steel (1)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
71⅛	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	8	65	64	64	—1⅛
171⅞	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	160½	160⅛	160½	—1¼
10⅛	6	Coty	21	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
58⅞	40	Crane Co	17	49	48⅛	48⅛	—1½
131	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	4	116½	116⅝	116⅝	Aug24
115	100⅛	Crane Co cv pf (5)	14	113	112	112	Aug25
37	28⅞	Cream of Wh (1½g)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Aug24
28⅞	18⅞	Crosley Radio	5	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
100⅞	69	Crown Cork (2)	14	74	72¾	72¾	—3⅛
56⅞	41⅝	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
47¾	38	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	38½	38½	38½	— ½
25⅛	18⅝	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	32	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	— ½
108⅝	94¼	Crown Zeller pf (5)	4	98⅝	98⅛	98½	—1⅛
81⅝	51	Crucible Steel	7	72½	71	71⅛	—2
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	1	127	127	127	Aug17
3	1⅛	Cuba Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	7⅝	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
43	37⅞	Cudahy Pack (2¼)	2	39	38½	38½	Aug19
20⅝	8⅛	Curtis Publishing	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
109½	65	Curtis Pub pf (7)	8	71½	69	69½	+ ½
8⅝	5	Curtiss-Wright	84	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
23⅝	16⅛	Curtiss-Wright A	11	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
90⅝	73½	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	8	79¼	78	78	—1¼
		—D—					
18⅛	12⅞	Davega Stores (1a)	2	15¾	15½	15½	Aug25
24	18	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	18	18	18	Aug25
143¾	104⅝	Deere & Co (1g)	14	133	130¼	131	—4
31⅞	25⅛	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	4	25¾	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
29	17⅝	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1)	7	20	20	20	— ⅛
58⅞	33	Del & Hudson	5	34⅝	33¼	33¼	—1⅝
24½	13⅜	Del Lack & W	11	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—1⅛
10⅞	4	Den & Rio G W pf	5	5½	5¼	5¼	Aug23
146½	110⅞	Detroit Edison (5g)	3	111⅞	110⅛	110⅛	—2⅛
76⅛	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	60	60	60	—1⅛
36½	26	Diamond Match (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
40½	33	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	
23	14¾	Diam T Mot (½g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¾
29	20⅛	Dist Corp-Seagram	11	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Aug19
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	Aug24
46¾	35	Doehler Die Cast (1g)	3	38⅛	38	38	Aug23
51	38⅛	Dome Mines (2a)	12	41⅜	40	40	—1¼
12¾	8⅜	Dominion Stores	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Aug21
77¼	47⅞	Douglas Aircraft	24	53	51⅜	52	—2¼
159½	115⅞	Dow Chem (2.60g)	1	118	118	118	
55	44	Dresser A (3e)	1	44	44	44	Aug11
39¼	24½	Dresser B (1e)	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug18
3½	1¼	Duluth S S & A pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	3⅝	Dunhill Internat	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug20
17⅝	14	Duplan Silk	1	15	15	15	—1
180⅞	148⅛	du Pont de N (4⅛g)	12	158⅛	157	157½	—1¾
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	2	134¼	134¼	134¼	—1⅜
		—E—					
17	9¼	Eastern Rolling Mill	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
198	151	Eastman Kodak (6)	7	187½	183	183	—5
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	6	33⅛	32⅝	32½	—1
16	10¾	Eitingon Schild	6	12	11¼	11⅞	— ⅝
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.16e)	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
45½	34¾	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	3	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ½
16	9¼	Elec Boat	25	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
26⅝	14⅝	Elec Pow & Light	81	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ¼
87	58½	Elec P & L $6 pf	2	68	68	68	—2
92¼	62	Elec P & L pf	9	73½	71	73½	+ ¾
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (2)	1	35	35	35	Aug25
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug25
8	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	5	4¾	4⅜	4¾	— ¾
29	21⅝	El Paso N Gas (1.30g)	10	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
60	54	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	53	53	53	—1
17⅞	8	Eng Pub Svc	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
78⅞	55	Eng P S $5 pf (5k)	1	56½	56½	56½	Aug19
81	60	Eng P S pf ww (5½k)	1	61	61	61	Aug12
86½	65	Eng P S $6 pf (6k)	3	66	65½	66	Aug25
9¾	4⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
23⅝	13½	Erie RR	8	14¼	14	14	— ¾
35⅜	19½	Erie 1 pf	11	21½	21	21	— ½
28¼	14¾	Erie 2 pf	3	16	16	16	— ½
14⅝	7½	Eureka Vac Clean	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	Aug20
34¼	18	Evans Prod (1)	6	20⅝	20	20	— ½
6⅞	2¾	Exchange Buffet	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug25
		—F—					
71⅞	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—1¼
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	45½	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	1	48½	48½	48½	
29⅝	16⅝	Fed Light & Trac	1	17½	17½	17½	—1
150	86½	Fed Mining & Sm	4	140	140	140	Aug 4
129	94¼	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Aug12
11⅝	6¼	Fed Motor	7	6⅞	6½	6¾	
11⅝	5½	Fed Screw	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
6	3	Fed Water Serv A	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
43¾	31½	Fedd D Stores (1½g)	5	32	32	32	
108⅞	92½	Fedd D Strs pf (4¼)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Aug23
45⅝	36	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
41⅜	31	Fireston T&R (1½g)	5	33¼	32¾	33¼	— ⅝
107½	101⅛	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Aug24
52¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	4	41½	41½	41½	— ½
46¼	26¼	Flintkote (1)	11	29	27¾	27¾	—1⅛
58½	46	Florence Stove (1g)	2	46	46	46	Aug23
39½	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	3	32	32	32	+1
9⅞	4¼	Follansbee	13	4¼	4	4	— ¼
58	47	Food Mach (1a)	3	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	Aug25
54½	37½	Foster Wheeler	19	39⅞	37	38	—2½
18⅞	7⅞	Francisco Sug	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—1
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	9	29¼	28½	29¼	— ¼
		—G—					
7½	4½	Gabriel A	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
15⅝	11⅞	Gair (Robert)	35	13½	12⅞	13	— ¼
39¼	32	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	4	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
19⅛	11	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
15½	10½	Gen Am Investors	10	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
105¼	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100½	100½	100½	Aug10
86½	62½	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	7	67	66	66	—1⅛
19½	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
14	7⅜	Gen Bronze	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
32½	20	Gen Cable	5	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅞
65	39½	Gen Cable A	3	49⅞	48	48	—2
126⅞	112½	Gen Cable pf	1	117½	117½	117½	—3½
52¼	33	Gen Cigar (2½g)	2	33¾	33	33	Aug25
64⅞	49⅝	Gen Electric (.80g)	119	55	53⅞	53⅞	—1⅞
44¼	36	Gen Foods (2)	8	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
3¾	1½	Gen Gas & Elec A	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
65⅞	60	Gen Mills (3)	9	62⅜	62	62	— ⅜
70½	48⅛	Gen Motors (2⅛g)	165	56	54⅞	55⅛	—1⅜
122⅞	113	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	120	120	120	— ⅛
15¼	8⅞	Gen Outdoor Adv	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
60½	42½	Gen Outdr Adv A	3	51	50⅞	51	Aug24
19	15⅛	Gen Print Ink (.30g)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
5⅞	3	Gen Pub Service	1	3	3	3	
65⅛	41⅝	Gen Ry Sig (1)	8	41½	41½	41½	— ½
5⅜	3	Gen Real & Util	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
48⅞	31	Gen Real & Util pf	7	31	30½	30½	—1
70¼	55	Gen Refract (2h)	3	56	55½	56	—1
33⅜	20¼	Gen Thea Eq (¾g)	7	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
43⅞	33	Gen Time Inst (1a)	1	36	36	36	Aug23
20⅞	14	Gillette (½g)	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
88⅛	73½	Gillette pf (5)	2	73⅞	73½	73½	
29⅞	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	21	21⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅝
90¼	80	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	—1
51½	40⅝	Glidden Co (2a)	4	42½	42	42	—1
58⅝	51½	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	2	52½	52½	52½	Aug24
6⅞	4	Gobel (Adolph)	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
8¼	5	Goebel Brew (.20a)	21	5⅞	5	5	— ⅛
50⅞	31	Goodrich (1g)	49	38⅛	37	37⅛	—1⅛
87⅝	77⅞	Goodrich pf (5)	2	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ¼
47⅝	27⅝	Goodyr T&R (1⅛g)	66	39⅞	38⅝	39⅛	—1
141	100	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	3	117	116	117	—5
13⅛	7⅜	Gotham Silk Hos	4	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
4⅝	3	Graham-Paige	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
15	6⅛	Granby Consol Min	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
5⅝	2½	Grand Union	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17	Grand Union pf (2k)	1	18	18	18	Aug21
48⅛	33	Granite City Stl (1)	1	33⅛	33	33	
47⅝	34⅛	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	5	38½	38½	38½	— ½
38⅞	17⅛	Gt Nor Ir Or ct (¾g)	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
56⅞	40⅝	Gt No Ry pf	71	49	48	48	—1⅝
42¼	34	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
39⅛	27⅝	Green (H L) (1.60a)	5	32	31⅜	32	— ¼
16⅞	12⅝	Greyhound (.80)	21	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
11½	10¼	Greyhound pf (.55)	2	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Guantanamo Sugar	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17½	10	Gulf Mobile & Nor	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Aug19

1937 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50½	40	Gulf Mobile & N pf	1	48	48	48	Aug20
100	96½	Gulf Sta Stl pf	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Apr13
		—H—					
34⅝	27	Hackensack Wat (1⅛g)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Aug18
30⅝	13⅝	Hall Printing	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
31	23⅛	Hamilton W (1½g)	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Aug25
68½	60	Harb-Walker (1½g)	3	62	62	62	— ⅛
17⅝	10½	Hat Corp A (.60g)	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
8	4	Hayes Body	6	4½	4½	4½	
117½	100	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	1	116	116	116	Aug23
15⅞	11¼	Hecker Prod (.60a)	25	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
138	96⅞	Helme (G W) (5a)	3	98	98	98	Aug25
39⅞	24	Hercules Motors (1)	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
165	144⅝	Hercules Powd (3g)	1	161	161	161	
67⅞	57⅞	Hershey Choc (3)	2	58	58	58	—1⅛
111	101	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	104	103⅝	104	Aug18
37	32⅝	Hinde & Dau P (1g)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Aug21
52⅝	35½	Holland Furn (1g)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
30¾	21	Hollander (1)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
43⅝	29¼	Holly Sugar (2½g)	2	29¼	29	29	—1⅛
50⅝	46⅝	Homestake M (4½)	10	47⅝	47	47	— ⅝
41	35	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	36½	36½	36½	Aug17
27⅞	18	Houd-Her B (1½)	13	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
73	57⅞	Household Fin (4)	1	64	64	64	Aug20
94	88½	Household F pf (5)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	—1⅛
17⅝	13½	Houston Oil	25	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
90½	62¾	Howe Sound (3a)	10	78	77	77½	—2½
5⅞	2⅞	Hudson & Man	1	3½	3½	3½	
16⅝	6⅞	Hudson & Man pf	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	Aug17
23¼	13¼	Hudson Motor	4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Hupp Motor	73	4	3⅞	4	
		—I—					
38	21	Illinois Central	11	23⅛	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
67½	38½	Illinois Central pf	6	37	36	36	—2½
22¼	12½	Indian Refining	1	13	13	13	Aug25
47½	33	Indust Rayon (2)	4	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅝
144	124	Ingersoll Rand (3g)	1	133	133	133	—1
131¼	94	Inland Steel (4a)	10	115½	109	109	—7½
33⅛	17⅝	Inspiration Copper	32	25½	24¾	25⅜	— ⅝
6	4⅝	Insuranshs ct (.10g)	7	5	5	5	Aug24
13⅝	5⅛	Interboro Rap Tr	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
64¼	41	Interchem Corp (2)	1	51	51	51	Aug24
11½	4¾	Intercont Rubber	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅛	Interlake Iron	50	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¾
9⅜	5	Int Agricultural	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¾
63½	42	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	3	47	45	45	—3
189	146½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	154	154	154	—1
120	99½	Int Harvester (2½)	18	112½	110½	111½	—1
162	144⅞	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Aug24
16⅝	8⅝	Int Hydroelec A	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ½
15⅛	6⅛	Int Merc Marine	3	11¾	10⅞	11¼	Aug24
18⅝	10	Int Mining (.45g)	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
73⅝	55⅛	Int Nickel Can (1½g)	62	62⅝	62⅜	62½	—1⅜
138⅝	127⅞	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	Aug24
24⅝	16⅛	Int Pap & Pwr A	9	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
18	10⅝	Int Pap & Pwr B	4	13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ½
9⅛	5⅝	Int Pap & Pwr C	26	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
121⅞	90¼	Int Pap & Pwr pf	40	105½	103	103⅝	—1⅜
28⅝	24	Int Salt (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug23
49⅝	41¼	Int Shoe (3)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ¾
52	31⅛	Int Silver	3	46	45	45	—1⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Int Tel & Tel	31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	— ¼
38⅞	20½	Intrst Dp Sto (2¼g)	5	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅜
26½	16⅞	Intertype (.30g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Aug20
30	25½	Island Creek Cl (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
		—J—					
87¼	67½	Jewel Tea (4)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	Aug25
155	120	Johns-Manville (3)	10	130	128½	129¾	—2⅝
		—K—					
46	28	Kalam Stove (1a)	1	32	32	32	—1¼
29	15	Kan City Southern	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
44⅞	28	Kan City Sou pf	1	29⅞	28	28	Aug19
35	25	Kaufm Dept (1.20g)	2	29	29	29	Aug25
27¼	20	Kayser (J) (1½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
23⅜	12⅝	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	2	16	16	16	
19½	9½	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
69⅜	51	Kennecott (2g)	72	60	58½	59	—1⅛
20½	14¾	Keystone S & W (.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
46⅞	37¼	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	39¼	39¼	38¾	— ¾
9⅜	5	Kinney (G R)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Aug23
29⅜	20⅝	Kresge (S S) (.90k)	3	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
15⅞	8½	Kresge Dept Stores	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Aug24
47½	31¼	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	33	33	33	Aug18
24¼	18	Kroger Groc (1.60)	9	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
		—L—					
24	18⅛	Lambert (2)	6	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
17¾	12	Lane Bryant (½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug20
27⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
51½	32	Lehigh Port C (1½)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Aug25
3¾	1⅝	Lehigh Valley Coal	2	2	2	2	
18½	8⅝	Lehigh Val Coal pf	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
24⅝	13⅛	Lehigh Valley RR	8	13½	12¾	13	— ¼
43½	36	Lehman Corp (1a)	11	41⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅜
21⅝	14	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	2	14	14	14	Aug25
58⅝	40	Lerner Stores (2a)	3	43½	43½	43½	— ½
78	58½	L O F Glass (3g)	7	68⅛	66½	66½	—1⅞
15⅝	9¾	Libby McN & Libby	8	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
29	25⅝	Life Savers (1.60a)	1	28	28	28	Aug24
113¼	93	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	98	98	98	Aug25
114	94½	Ligg & My B (4a)	3	99½	99	99	— ¾
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	160	160	160	—1
23½	18¾	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	3	22½	22	22	Aug24
53⅝	50	Lima Loco (1g)	4	60½	58	58	—3
53	51½	Link Belt (2)	2	60	58	59	— ½
37⅞	23⅞	Liquid Carbonic	11	25	23⅝	25	+ ⅛
87⅞	64½	Loew's (6g)	16	82	80¾	81½	— ¾
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	2	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Aug20
3⅞	2	Loft	5	2	1⅞	2	
60½	50¼	Lone Star Cem (3)	3	52½	51⅞	52	—1½
9⅝	5¾	Long-Bell A	8	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
41¼	28⅛	Loose-Wiles Bis (2)	5	29½	28⅞	28⅞	—1
24⅞	20	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	10	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	
100	82¾	Louisv & Nash (6g)	5	87⅛	87	87	— ⅛
27⅞	19¼	Louisv G&E A (1¾)	5	20	20	20	— ¾
35⅞	29¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	16	32	31½	31¾	— ½
		—M—					
36	30½	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	32½	31½	31⅝	—1
62¼	40⅝	Mack Trucks (1)	6	43¼	43⅛	43¼	—1
58¾	44	Macy (R H) (2a)	21	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	10½	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Aug20
63	42	Magma Cop (1½g)	4	48¾	48½	48½	Aug23
7⅞	3¾	Manati Sugar	2	6	6	6	Aug25
7	4½	Manati Sugar ct	3	5½	5½	5½	Aug25
16⅞	12½	Mandel Bros (1g)	2	12½	12½	12½	Aug25
16⅛	6⅞	Manhattan Ry m gtd	9	8¼	9¼	8¼	— ¾
29⅝	18¼	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
6¾	3¼	Maracaibo Oil	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug25
14¼	9⅝	Marine Midl (.40a)	21	10⅛	10	10	
51¾	39	Marlin-Rock (2)	2	42½	41½	41½	Aug20
30⅞	18⅞	Marshall Field	28	26	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
29¼	19⅛	Martin (G L) Co	12	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
13⅞	7	Martin-Parry	3	8	8	8	Aug23
74	48½	Masonite (1a)	1	53	53	53	Aug25
41¾	32⅝	Math Alkali (1½)	9	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
66¼	51¼	May Dept Sto (3a)	2	62½	61½	61½	—1½
15½	8	Maytag	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
44	34	Maytag pf ww (3)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
36	21	McCall (2)	2	21½	21½	21½	
24⅛	14⅜	McCrory Stores	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
106¼	82	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Aug25
54½	40⅜	McGraw Elec (2)	2	52⅞	52½	52½	— ½
28⅛	16½	McGraw-Hill (.42½g)	2	18	18	18	
42½	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	7	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
42½	31⅛	McKeesport T (2)	8	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	—1⅛
16¼	12⅝	McKesson & Robbins	21	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
47½	42¾	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	45	45	45	
19	12¼	McLellan Stor (¾g)	4	14	14	14	— ⅛
34¾	25	Mead Corp (1g)	10	26½	25¾	26	— ¾
93½	90	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	90	90	90	
86½	67	Melville Shoe (5)	4	70¾	70	70¾	Aug21
16⅝	9¼	Mengel	7	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
72¼	58	Mesta Mach (3¾g)	4	59¾	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅞
26¼	14⅞	Miami Copper	12	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ¼
35⅜	25⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (½g)	12	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
48⅛	33⅞	Midland Steel (2)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—1¾
120	96	Minn-Honeywell (3)	1	113½	113½	113½	—1
16⅛	11	Minn-Mol Imp	15	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
108	88½	Minn-Mol Imp pf	4	106	106	106	Aug20
2¼	1¼	Minn St P & S S M	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug20
5⅛	2⅛	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 30
34	23⅞	Mission Corp (1g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Mo-Kan-Texas	12	6½	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
34⅞	21	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	11	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—1
6¼	3	Mo Pacific	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	6	Mo Pacific pf	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
40⅞	28	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	1	32½	32½	32½	
107	85	Monsanto Ch (1½g)	4	106¼	105½	106¼	— ¾
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	88	60⅞	60	60⅝	— ⅜
46	31	Morrell & Co	1	33	33	33	Aug16
3½	¾	Mother Lode	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38½	27⅜	Motor Prod (2½g)	8	33½	33¼	33⅛	— ⅜
26	17½	Motor Wheel (1.60)	4	21⅜	20½	20½	—1⅛
54	37	Mueller Brass (1a)	7	38	38	38	
15⅜	12	Mullins Mfg B	3	13½	13⅜	13½	— ½
36½	19¾	Munsingwear (1½a)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.60)	3	81	80	80	Aug18
20⅞	10½	Murray Corp	8	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (2g)	1	68	68	68	Aug21
		—N—					
24⅝	16½	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	45	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ¼
24	17⅝	Nat Acme (¼g)	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
18⅝	11¼	Nat Aviation	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
33⅜	22¾	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	33	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	Aug24
33⅜	25	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	2	26	26	26	Aug25
103½	93¾	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Aug20
59	51¾	Nat Bond & Sh (¾g)	3	53	52½	52½	—1
38⅞	29⅜	Nat Cash Reg (¾g)	13	33⅜	33	33	—1⅛
26⅛	18⅝	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	30	20⅝	20	20⅛	
24⅝	15	Nat Dept Stores	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
10⅞	6½	Nat Dept Stores pf	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Aug24
35	27½	Nat Distillers (2)	21	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
38	29	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)		31	31	31	— ½
18⅛	12	Nat Gypsum	19	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	
44	30⅞	Nat Lead (½)	14	36½	35⅞	35¼	— ¾
171	154¾	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	156	156	156	Aug17
61⅞	44	Nat Mal & Stl C (1g)	3	51	51	51	Aug23
14⅝	8⅝	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	17	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug25
1	⅜	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	2	½	⅜	⅜	
99¼	70	Nat Steel (1¼g)	22	94¼	91½	92⅝	—2⅛
41⅜	31¾	Nat Supply	18	34⅛	32¾	33	—1½
137	121½	Nat Sup pf (3½k)	6	130⅛	127½	127½	—3½
12⅛	6¼	Nat Tea (.30g)	6	7	7	7	
13⅛	9¼	Natomas (.80)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
57¼	37	Neisner Bros (2)	2	40	40	40	Aug25
64⅝	50	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	53½	53½	53½	Aug18
41⅜	28	Newpt Ind (1¼g)	27	34⅞	33⅞	34	—1⅛
98½	63⅝	NY Air Brake (1¼g)	1	65	65	65	—3⅛
55⅝	34⅛	NY Central	145	37½	35⅞	36	—1⅛
72	41	NY Chi & StL	3	50½	49	49	Aug20
100	79	NY Chi & StL pf	1	79	79	79	Aug25

1937 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31⅝	21	NYC Omnibus	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
3	⅝	NY Investors	1	1	⅞	⅞	[illegible]
9⅝	3⅞	NY NH & H	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
26⅝	12⅝	NY NH & H pf	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	—1
6⅝	2⅝	NY Ont & W	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	8⅝	NY Shipbuilding	12	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
272	238⅛	Norfolk & W (10)	1	240⅝	240⅝	240⅝	Aug23
4⅝	2	Norfolk Southern	45	2	1⅞	1⅞	[illegible]
17⅝	8⅝	Nor American Aviat	32	11	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
34⅝	21	Nor American (.90g)	56	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
57⅝	48⅝	Nor American pf (3)	2	54	54	54	[illegible]
104⅝	97⅞	Nor Amer Ed pf (6)	2	99½	99½	99½	[illegible]
39⅝	23⅝	Northern Pacific	56	25½	24⅝	25½	[illegible]
6⅝	3⅝	Norwalk Tire & Rub	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
		—O—					
22⅝	17⅛	Ohio Oil (½g)	34	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅝
73	53⅛	Oliver Farm Equip	13	62	61½	61½	—2
30⅛	13	Omnibus	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	13¾	Oppenheim Coll (½g)	2	16	16	16	— ⅝
48⅛	33⅝	Otis Elevator (.80g)	4	39	38½	39	—1
24⅝	14⅝	Otis Steel	24	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
97	78	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	3	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Aug19
28	23	Outbrd M&M (1½g)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Aug17
103⅝	82½	Owens-Ill Gl (1½g)	12	86⅝	86	86⅝	
		—P—Q—					
33	17	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	14	18	17⅞	18	
32⅞	20⅛	Pac Fin Calif (1.60)	1	20	20	20	
38	28⅛	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	14	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	40⅝	Pac Lighting (3)	3	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	25	Pac Mills (1½g)	2	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Pac West Oil (.45e)	5	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	7⅛	Packard Mot (.15g)	91	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Pan-Am Pet	3	13⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
4⅛	2	Panhandle P & R	5	2	2	2	
90	61⅞	Paraffine (3g)	1	70	70	70	
28⅞	16⅝	Paramount Pict	136	22⅛	21⅝	22	Aug25
200⅞	121	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	1	161	161	161	— ⅝
28⅞	15⅝	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	3	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Aug25
34⅝	24⅛	Park & Tilford (3)	1	28	28	28	—1
8⅝	4	Park Utah	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug23
44⅝	36½	Parke Davis (1.80g)	4	39	39	39	— ⅛
29⅝	23	Parker Rust-Pr (1⅛)	4	28⅝	27⅛	28⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Parmelee Trans	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
10½	6¼	Pathe Film	82	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	Aug20
23⅝	14⅝	Patino Mines	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Peerless Corp	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
64	38⅝	Penick & Ford (1¼g)	1	47	47	47	Aug25
103¾	85	Penney (JC) (3g)	5	99⅛	98⅝	99	—1⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug25
12⅝	5¼	Penn-Dixie Cement	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
76½	43⅛	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	47	47	47	Aug23
29⅜	23	Penn Gl S ct (½g)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Aug19
50¼	34¼	Penn RR (½g)	42	36	35	35	—1
63	47	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	48	48	48	Aug20
65½	43½	Peoples G L & Coke	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
17	4⅛	Peoria & East	1	8	8	8	Aug13
48⅞	28½	Pere Marquette	2	28⅛	28½	28⅛	Aug23
91	75	Pere Marquette pf	1	76½	76½	76½	Aug20
87	71	Pere Marquette pr pf	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	Aug16
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	19	19	19	Aug25
21⅝	16⅛	Petrol Corp (.90g)	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
13⅜	7⅝	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
59⅞	40	Phelps Dodge (1¼g)	12	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—2⅛
54½	38½	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	8	40	40	40	Aug25
100¼	76	Phila Co pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Aug25
3⅛	1	Phila & R Coal & I	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¾	70	Philip Morris (3¾g)	8	89	87⅝	89	
20	11⅝	Phillips Jones	2	14	13½	14	
64	48½	Phillips Pet (2a)	40	58½	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅛
9⅛	6	Phoenix Hosiery	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
20⅝	14⅝	Pierce Oil pf	1	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	28⅜	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	10⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Aug24
76½	52	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	60	60	60	Aug24
14¼	14⅛	Pitts Coke & Ir	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Aug16
20	12	Pitts Scr & B (.30g)	8	14⅝	14	14	
43	24⅛	Pittsburgh Steel	2	28	28	28	Aug13
4	2¼	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug23
8⅝	3⅝	Pittsburgh United	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅝
3	1	Pittston Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅝
29⅜	24¼	Plymouth Oil (.70g)	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	16½	Pond Creek Poc (2)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
33⅝	21⅝	Poor & Co B	4	22	21⅝	22	
11⅝	4⅛	Porto R-Am Tob A	5	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	Postal Tel & C pf	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
31⅝	17⅛	Pressed Steel Car	11	20	18½	19	—1
31	18	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¼)	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug23
86	50	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
65½	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	4	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	36⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	11	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅝
162½	147½	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	1	150	150	150	Jul 17
140⅝	124	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	
128⅛	112½	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	Aug24
112¼	99⅞	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Aug25
113⅝	111	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112½	112½	112½	
72½	51⅝	Pullman (1½)	15	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅞
24⅝	16⅛	Pure Oil	116	19½	18⅝	19	— ⅝
107	99	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	2	102	102	102	Aug20
23⅝	13⅝	Purity Bak (.45g)	6	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	13	Quaker St Oil (.70g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ ⅝
		—R—					
12¾	7⅛	Radio	381	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
80	63	Radio cv pf (3½)	19	73½	72	73½	—1
10½	6⅞	Radio-Keith-Orph	19	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
37½	29	Raybest-Man (1¼g)	8	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
47	32	Reading Co (2)	4	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
40	36	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Aug25
43⅝	34⅛	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	37	35	37	Aug19
13⅝	7½	Real Silk Hosiery	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug20
4⅛	2	Reis & Co	4	2½	2	2	— ½
30	20	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug20
22⅝	16⅛	Reliable Stores (1)	5	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1½
35⅛	17⅝	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
29⅝	21	Rem Rand (1.05g)	22	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ¼
94⅝	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	4	92	92	92	— ⅜
9½	5	Reo Motor	34	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ½
47⅝	27⅝	Republic Steel	154	36	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅛
124	109	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	4	117	116⅛	116⅛	—1⅛
110⅛	91⅝	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	103	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅜
40⅞	32	Revere Cop & Brass	3	35⅛	35	35	
88	71	Revere C & Br A	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	Aug20
30⅝	22⅝	Reynolds Met (1)	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
112	101	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	103	103	103	—1
34⅝	16⅝	Reynolds Spring (1)	3	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
58	49	Reynolds Tob B (3)	5	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
14	11⅝	Rhine-West Elec	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
31⅛	19	Ritter Dental (¾g)	2	19½	19½	19½	
86½	60	Roan Ant Cp (1.11g)	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—1
38	30	Ruberoid (.60)	1	34	34	34	
9⅝	3½	Rutland pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug17
		—S—					
46	31	Safeway Stores (2)	5	35	34	35	+ ⅜
65	43¾	St Jos Lead (2a)	13	56½	55¾	55¾	—1¼
4⅝	2⅛	StL-San Francisco	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug23
11⅛	4⅝	StL-San Fran pf	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	14⅞	Savage Arms (¾g)	3	24½	24½	24½	—1
51¾	38⅞	Schenley Distill (3)	13	42⅛	41	41⅝	— ⅜
98¼	91	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	92	92	92	+1
3⅛	1½	Schulte Ret Stores	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	12½	Schulte Ret Sto pf	1	14	14	14	—1
2⅛	1⅛	Seaboard Air Line	13	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
8½	4	Seabd Air Line pf	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
54¼	36⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	5	36⅝	36	36	—1½
11¼	6¾	Seagrave	2	8½	8½	8½	Aug11
98⅝	81	Sears Roebuck (3)	23	94	92½	93¼	—1⅛
34	26	Servel (1a)	10	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
42½	29	Sharon Steel (1.20)	7	35	34⅝	35	— ⅝
120	95	Sharon Steel pf (5)	2	104¼	104	104¼	Aug24
14	9¼	Sharp & Dohme	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
65	56	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Aug25
17⅝	12	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	6	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
34⅞	25⅛	Shell Union (½g)	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅛
105⅝	102	Shell Union pf (5½)	3	104½	104½	104½	
17⅛	12	Silv K Coalit (.65g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
58	40	Simmons (1g)	19	46	44⅛	44½	—2⅛
4¼	3⅛	Simms Petroleum	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug24
60⅝	42	Skelly Oil (1g)	3	52	51	51	—1
102¼	98½	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Aug21
54½	25	Smith (A O)	17	27	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¾
40½	27½	Smith & C Ty (⅞g)	1	28	28	28	—1
29⅝	19½	Snider Pack (1½g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
23¼	16¼	Socony-Vac (½g)	165	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ½
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	Aug11
6⅝	3⅛	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
42½	32½	Sou P R Sugar (2)	14	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
32½	22½	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	9	24⅛	24	24	
65⅝	40¾	Southn Pacific	56	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅝
43⅝	24	Southn Railway	62	28	25½	26	—2⅛
60½	37⅛	Southn Railway pf	16	39⅝	39½	39½	—2⅝
65⅝	49	Southn Ry M&O (4)	1	52	52	52	Aug17
11⅞	6⅝	Spalding	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Sparks Withington	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
31	17⅝	Spear & Co	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Aug20
38	26⅝	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	2	28	28	28	Aug23
23⅝	16	Sperry Corp (.60g)	38	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅝
35	26⅝	Spicer Mfg	7	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	19⅝	Spiegel Inc (¾g)	35	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅝
48⅝	37⅝	Square D Co (.80g)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Stand Brands (.80)	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Stand Com Tob	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Stand Gas & Elec	20	8	8	8	— ⅛
32⅛	13	Stand Gas & Elec pf	13	19½	18⅝	19½	— ½
65	33	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Aug23
72⅝	36½	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	3	45½	44	44	—3⅝
4	2⅝	Stand Investing	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug25
50	39⅝	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	12	43½	43	43	— ½
50	40½	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	11	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
36½	30⅜	Stand Oil Kan	3	35	35	35	+ ½
76	58⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	42	66⅝	65⅞	65⅞	—1⅛
48	34⅛	Starrett (LS) (2¼g)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	—1
75	62⅝	Sterling Prod (3.80)	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+1
21	17	Stewart-Warn (½a)	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
17½	14	Stokely Bros (.95g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
33⅝	17	Stone & Webster	18	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	— ½
20	12	Studebaker	65	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
77½	65	Sun Oil (1a)	*1	68	67	67	
22⅛	17⅛	Sunshine Min (3)	9	18⅛	18¼	18½	+ ¼
61⅝	37½	Superheater (1¾g)	5	43	43	43	—1⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Superior Oil	25	4⅝	4½	4½	
47⅛	28⅝	Superior Steel	2	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	Aug23
39⅝	31	Sutherld Pap (1.60a)	2	32	32	32	Aug24
30⅛	13	Sweets Co of Am	8	17	17	17	Aug25
28⅝	21⅝	Swift & Co (1.20)	10	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	29⅝	Swift Internat (3)	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Symin-Gou ww (.35g)	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Symin-Gou xw (.35g)	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
		—T—					
15⅝	10⅝	Talcott Inc (.60g)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Telautograph (.80)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug24
15⅝	10⅝	Tenn Corp (¾g)	21	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	42⅝	Texas & Pacific Ry	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—2
65⅝	50⅝	Texas Corp (2)	58	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Texas Gulf Prod	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
44	33⅝	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	9	38⅝	38	38	— ⅝

1937 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	11⅝	Texas Pac C&O	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	10	Texas Pac Land T	27	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
40	32	Thatcher (½g)	2	39	37⅝	38	[illegible]
64	61⅝	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	62	62	62	[illegible]
13⅝	8	The Fair	6	8⅝	8	8	Aug24
13⅝	7⅝	Thermoid	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug25
6⅝	3	Third Ave	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	7⅝	Thompson (JR)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	20	Thompson Pr (.80g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	3⅝	Thomp-Starrett	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
66⅝	17⅝	Thomp-Starrett pf	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	15⅝	Tide-W As Oil (1a)	25	18	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
98⅝	91⅝	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	2	95	95	95	[illegible]
28⅝	17⅝	Timk-Det Axle (¾g)	12	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
79	55	Timk Roll B (3a)	5	61⅝	60	60	—1
17	13⅝	Transamerica	30	15⅞	15	15⅛	—1
22⅝	12½	Transcont & W Air	6	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	16	Transue & Wll (.30g)	*1	17	17	17	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Tri-Continental (¾g)	5	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
100⅝	101⅛	Tri-Cont pf (6)	4	102	102	102	Aug12
12	8⅜	Truax-Traer (.80)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	14	Truscon Steel	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Aug18
49⅞	30⅝	Tw C-Fox F (1g)	21	38⅝	38⅛	38	— ⅛
50	39	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	46	46	46	Aug26
17⅛	8⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Twin Coach (.30g)	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
		—U—					
6⅝	2⅜	Ulen & Co	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Aug25
100⅝	73	Underd-Ell (3½g)	3	88	87⅞	88	
81⅛	63	Union Bag & P (3)	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
111	95	Union Carb (1.20g)	20	99⅞	97	98⅞	—1⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Union Oil Cal (.85g)	11	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ⅛
148⅝	119	Union Pacific (6)	6	117⅞	115⅛	115⅛	—3⅛
99⅝	89⅝	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
31⅝	26⅝	Union Tk Car (1.60)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Aug20
34⅝	14⅝	United Air Lines	12	15	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	United Aircrf (½g)	27	27⅞	26⅝	27	—1
31⅝	17	United Am Bosch	1	21	21	21	Aug13
30⅝	22⅝	United Bis (1.60)	7	22	22	22	Aug24
91	69⅝	United Carbon (4)	1	67	67	67	
35	29	United-Carr F (3)	1	24	24	24	Aug25
8⅝	4	United Corp	30	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	32⅝	United Corp pf (3)	3	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	—1
16	10⅝	United Drug (¼g)	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	United Dyewd (1a)	1	22	22	22	Aug23
9½	5⅝	United Elec Coal	27	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
63	43½	United En & F (1½g)	1	51	51	51	
86⅝	73	United Fruit (3)	12	75½	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅜
17	11	United Gas Imp (1)	35	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
113⅝	102⅝	United Gas I pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug24
16⅝	6½	United Pprbd (.30g)	6	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
24¾	15	US & Foreign Sec	17	17⅛	16½	16½	—1
100½	92	US & For S pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	Aug24
3⅝	1⅛	US Distributing	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug23
34⅞	15⅛	US Freight (1¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
137	102½	US Gypsum (2)	1	113½	113½	113½	Aug25
23½	15⅝	US Hoffman Mach	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
70	53¾	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	59½	59½	59½	Aug19
43⅝	28	US Indus Alco	16	34⅞	33	33½	—2⅜
15⅛	6¼	US Leather	3	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
22⅝	13¼	US Leather A	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅛
112	89	US Lthr pr pf (5½k)	1	105	105	105	Aug13
72¼	44½	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	5	52	50½	50½	—2⅛
19⅝	10	US Realty & Imp	4	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
72⅝	44¼	US Rubber	55	56⅝	55½	56⅝	— ⅝
118	81½	US Rubber 1 pf	6	94	92	92	—1⅛
105	78	US Smelt Ref (5g)	4	88	88	88	Aug25
75⅝	66⅝	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	70½	70½	70½	Aug23
126½	75	US Steel	410	112⅛	109⅞	110⅝	—2⅝
150	126½	US Steel pf (7)	12	131¼	129½	130	—1⅜
136	120	US Tobacco (5a)	1	128½	128½	128½	—1
9¼	5½	United Stkyds (¼)	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	United Stores A	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
84½	65	United Stores pf	1	68	68	68	Jul 27
21	18⅜	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
86	68	Univ Leaf Tob (2a)	1	73	73	73	Aug24
4⅝	1⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		—V—					
2⅝	1⅛	Vadsco	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅝	32	Van Raalte (2½g)	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Aug24
39⅝	24½	Vanadium	21	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—1
47	40⅝	Vick Chemical (2a)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	Aug24
12⅝	7	Va-Caro Chemical	8	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅛
74⅝	48½	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1½k)	1	55½	55	55	—1⅛
135	123⅝	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	Aug25
		—W—					
10½	3⅝	Wabash Ry	7	4⅛	4	4	Aug25
18⅝	7⅛	Wabash pf A	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
19⅝	11½	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	8	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅜
33	24⅝	Walgreen (2)	1	26⅝	25½	26	—1
92½	84½	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	91½	91½	91½	Aug20
51⅝	42½	Walker (H) G&W (2)	8	48½	47⅝	48	—1¼
19⅝	19	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Aug18
18¾	11¼	Walworth	19	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
50⅝	24	Ward Baking A	2	26	26	26	— ½
10¾	5⅛	Ward Baking B	6	6	6	6	Aug23
99⅝	67½	Ward Bak pf (2¾k)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	Aug25
18	11⅛	Warner Pict	30	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
69½	56	Warner Pict pf	1	62	62	62	Jul 28
1¾	⅝	Warner-Quinlan	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	Warren Bros	7	7	6¾	7	
35¼	22	Warren Bros cv pf	3	23	23	23	Aug19
46	33¾	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	5	38½	38⅛	38½	—1½
38¼	26¾	Waukesha Mot (1a)	2	30½	30	30	— ⅞
50⅝	34	Wayne Pump (1½g)	12	47¼	46½	46⅝	—1⅛
9⅝	4¼	Webster Eisenlohr	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
56	41	Wesson O & S (½a)	4	41	41	41	— ⅛
84½	80	Wesson O & S pf (4)	*1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
30½	24	West Auto Sup (1.60)	6	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
11¾	7⅝	West Maryland	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅞
23½	13⅞	West Mary 2 pf	2	15½	15½	15½	Jul 28
4¾	2	West Pacific	5	2¼	2	2	Aug19
11⅛	5½	West Pacific pf	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅝
83½	41½	West Un Tel (3)	19	46⅝	46	46⅝	— ¾
57⅞	40⅛	Westingh Air (1)	27	40	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
167⅞	130¼	West El & M (3g)	17	150	147⅝	148¼	—3⅛
40⅝	21	Weston El In (¼g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
27¼	19	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	29½	Westvaco C pf (1¾)	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Aug24
65	38	Wheeling Steel	13	58	56	57⅛	—1⅛
126⅛	99	Wheel Stl pf (4k)	1	121	121	121	+ ¼
125⅛	107	Whl Stl pf rcts (4k)	1	122	122	122	+ ⅛
23½	20	White Dental (1.20)	4	20¼	20	20	Aug25
33⅝	20	White Motor	15	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅝
18⅞	14¼	White Rk M Sp (1.40)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Aug25
6¾	3⅜	White Sew Mach	4	4½	4½	4½	
46⅛	25	White Sew M pf	1	33	33	33	—1
8¼	4	Wilcox O & G	2	4⅛	4	4	
12⅛	8½	Wilson & Co (½)	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
91¾	77	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	— ⅜
65⅝	43¾	Woolworth (2.40)	28	47⅝	46½	46½	— ⅝
47	30⅞	Worth P & M	12	40	37	37½	—2½
100	76¾	Worth P&M pf B	1	88	88	88	—2
92	82½	Wor P&M pf B st	1	90	90	90	Aug25
76	65⅝	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
		—Y—Z—					
62½	48	Yale & Towne (.60)	1	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	—3⅜
37⅝	20⅛	Yellow Truck & C	74	22	21	21⅛	— ⅜
46⅝	35⅞	Young S & W (3)	1	40	40	40	
101⅞	74¾	Youngs S&T (2½g)	26	88	86¼	86¼	—2⅜
115	97¾	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	Aug21
43⅝	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	51	42⅞	40⅝	41⅜	— ⅞
9¼	4⅞	Zonite Products	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		RIGHTS — Expire					
1¼	¾	Macy — Sept. 3	109	11	⅞	11	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Fedders Manufacturing Co.

Fedders Manufacturing Company, Inc., reports for the first six months ended June 30, 1937, gross sales of $3,650,957 and net profits, after reserve for federal income tax, of $257,634. For the entire year of 1936 the corporation reported gross sales of $5,716,602 and net profits of $302,149. Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1937, were equivalent to about $1.07 per share on the 240,000 common shares outstanding, compared with about $1.25 per share for the whole year of 1936, on the same number of shares.

Mortgage Loans Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Mortgage loans totaling $12,484,551 on 178 contracts were made by the New York Life Insurance Co. on business properties during the first seven months of the year. This is an increase of 68 per cent in the number of loans and an increase of 21 per cent in dollar volume over the like period last year, Alfred L. Aiken, president, reported. Dollar volume of residential loans showed a gain of 104 per cent over the comparable 1936 period.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—An expansion program to increase Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's seamless pipe mill capacity about 60 per cent was announced here by Frank Purnell, president. Changes are a "part of the management's aim to have from 20 to 25 per cent greater diversified finishing capacity than steel capacity," Mr. Purnell said.

Domestic Lead Stocks Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of domestic refined lead in July declined slightly from the June total and were more than 50 per cent under July last year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. Stocks at the end of July totaled 111,103 tons, compared with 113,370 tons at the end of June and 231,081 tons at the end of July last year.

Sugar Consumption Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—Sugar consumption for 11 European countries increased 6.7 per cent during the first 10 months of their crop year—Sept. 1 to Aug. 31—compared with the previous period, B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar economists, reported. Consumption totaled 4,149,114 long tons, raw sugar value, against 3,784,345 tons in the 1935-36 crop year.

Transit Revenues Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The Transit Journal's revenue indicator showed a slight increase in revenues for the transit industry for the week ended Aug. 14 over the like 1936 period. The indicator stood at 100.35, a gain of .38 per cent over last year and compared with 104.20 in the preceding week this year.

Trucking Tonnage Off in July

NEW YORK (AP)—July movement of commodities by truck declined 6.42 per cent in volume from the June tonnage, but was 3.89 per cent above July last year, the American Trucking Association reported. July total was 435,672 tons, against 465,580 in June and 419,341 in July, 1936.

Consolidates Plastic Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Plastic activities of General Electric Co. have been consolidated at Pittsfield, Mass., C. E. Wilson, vice-president, announced. This will relieve the company's construction materials sales division at Bridgeport, Conn., of the responsibility of plastic sales, the company stated.

Business and Industry

U.S. May End Year 1937 With Unfavorable Balance of Trade

Commerce and Finance

Local Government Budgets in Italy Aided by Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—More balanced budgets among local governments and curtailed expenditures are claimed as the result of five years of working of Fascist local government finance reforms.

When the Fascist Government came into power local government finance was in a state of crisis. Some of the wealthiest cities such as Milan and Turin were practically insolvent, and surtaxes levied by the municipalities and provinces were rising to exhorbitant and oppressive levels, the antiquated system of town customs' barriers was still in force, local government bodies were clamoring for loans, and Rome, Milan, Genoa and Palermo sought relief by floating bonds on foreign markets.

Credit Stood High

Their credit stood high, for no Italian municipality has ever repudiated its obligations, but the situation presented many difficulties and dangers and called for government action. This was first taken by "blocking" the rates of the surtaxes levied by local authorities so as to prevent further increases and encroachments, followed by legislation enacted in 1931 which, among other things, abolished the town customs' barriers, replacing them as a source of revenue by consumption taxes levied on certain commodities. These and the surtaxes on land and house property now provide three fifths of the ordinary revenue available for local government purposes.

A comparison between the budget surpluses or deficits carried forward on the estimates for the insuing year by all the 7329 communes of Italy shows that the number of budgets with a surplus fell from 5250 in 1928 to 3781.

But, on the other hand, the number of budgets carrying forward a deficit fell from 2051 with a total deficit of 452 million lire (64,710,000) in 1928 to 1855 with a total deficit of 319 millions in 1935.

The percentage of balanced budgets, that is, those in which ordinary receipts meet ordinary expenditures majored by the sinking fund quotas on loans, has risen from 83.89 per cent in 1928 to 87.20 per cent in 1935. The statistical tables published in the report show that from 1928 to 1935 actual receipts for all the communes of Italy fell from 5309 million lire to 5292 millions, total pressure being thus reduced by 17 million lire. During the same period expenses fell from 6333 million lire to 5957 millions, a reduction of 376 million lire. This shows that the reform of local government taxation has had on the whole the advantageous result of curtailing expenditure notwithstand the ever-growing needs which have to be met.

Debts Increase

The report calls atention to the increasing indebtedness incurred by the provincial administration, the total having risen in the period considered from 953 to 1,917 million lire. This is due to the large outlays on public works, more especially roads, and the provision of new public buildings. The stricter supervision now exercised by the government in authorizing the emission of new loans is however checking this dangerous tendency.

The Minister of Finance recently emphasized the duty of local authorities to avoid action entailing the need of heavier local taxation. It is the aim of the Government, he said, to secure a centralized financial policy for if the bodies levying taxes are many (Central Government, Provinces, Communes, Occupational Unions, Relief Agencies, Social Insurances, etc.) taxable wealth subject to their levies is but one and if one agency collects too much, little or nothing remains for the others.

It is therefore desirable to coordinate with government taxation not only local government rates but also all other dues and contributions with a view to rationalizing the use of the fiscal receipts secured by the adjusted and not excessive taxation of the several sources of national wealth.

Manchoukuo's Trade Adverse

HSINKING, Manchoukuo (AP)—Manchoukuo had an adverse trade balance of $15,000,000 for the first six months of 1937, the Economic Ministry announced.

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Controversy Over Stock Market Finds Both Sides Obdurate

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A lot more issues seem to have been raised—or, at least, revived—than answered by Mr. Gay's memorandum last week in the Stock Exchange annual report about the deleterious effect of federal control on the quality of the stock market. The Securities and Exchange Commission has heard all Mr. Gay's arguments plenty of times, but still does not appear to be impressed, while Mr. Gay has certainly heard all the Commission's arguments time and again, and still disagrees. So involved has the battle become that there has been some crossing of the lines. In the last week, for example, the financial editors of at least two conservative New York papers, have criticised Mr. Gay's position to the extent of asking whether he isn't blaming the SEC for dull markets, which would have been dull and "illiquid" anway.

If mere dullness of trading were Mr. Gay's complaint, it would be pretty hard to condemn the SEC for it, in the first place, because it has not been shown (or disproved) that mere volume is a good thing. Of course, it is a good thing to brokers, and Mr. Gay is a broker, speaking for brokers. The chart in his report, referred to here on Saturday, shows a close correlation between Market Activity and New Stock Issues, but it is probable that similar correlation could be shown between Market Prices and New Issues, and between all of these and Business Activity; and it remains to be shown which one of them all is responsible for the others, or whether they are not all surface results of the same groundswell of the business cycle. And, returning to mere market activity, critics of Wall Street can always say with gusto that large trading volume is a bad thing because it is followed by business depression, which seems much like saying that vacations are bad because you have to go back to work eventually.

Other Reasons for Dullness

Assuming small volume to be as bad for the rest of us as for the brokers, still it cannot be simply blamed on the SEC. Not until 1925 did trading volume ever reach the monthly average of this year to date —35,000,000 shares. It was as low in 1932 as today, and still lower in 1934, when the Commission had hardly begun to function. Leave the SEC out entirely, and one simple explanation might suffice—the public may still remember its 1929 losses. The same feeling, which has expressed itself politically in a general approval of federal control, may be expressing itself financially in small trading volume. If people really were eager to trade on the old scale, the outcry from the 200,000-odd holders of margin accounts, for example, against the unprecedented 55 per cent margin requirement would probably have already swept it away.

Not that the SEC cares a whit about volume markets. Its primary interest is in substituting refined and lady-like markets for the old rough-and-ready days, let the volume fall as it will. The wonder is that volume has held up as well in the face of the new restrictions. In addition to the deterrent on public trading of the margin requirements, big operators are cramped by the anti-manipulative features of the law; "insiders" are discouraged by the law's publicity as well as the risk that profits in their companies' stocks taken within six months can be sued for by stockholders; specialists' activies not only must not hurt the market but must show "affirmative justification," and members' trading must be fully marginned at all times.

Quality the Real Factor

However, it is not volume that Mr. Gay is talking about. True, he inserts a conspicuous chart relating to market volume. But he mentions the "quality of the market" before he mentions the volume. And his principal argument is about that segment of professional trading called member trading.

It appears to be the specific intent of the Commission to curb this trading. Early this year it put in effect, for this purpose, the full margin requirements on so-called "daylight trading." Floor traders had been required, like everyone else, to carry the usual margins on their accounts as they stood each night at the close of business. The new rule required margins all the time, so that a trader could not step into the Steel crowd, for instance, and pick up some U. S. Steel in the morning in excess of his margin, and sell it in the afternoon. The Commission imposed the same requirements on partners of commission houses who sent their orders in from off the floor. And new curbs have been placed on the specialist, too complicated for this correspondent to explain (or for the most part, to understand) which have the same purpose and ecect. But the point is that the Commission's purpose in nearly all of this was to shrink the total of professional trading.

The gist of Wall Street's, and the Exchange's, and Mr. Gay's criticism seems to concern these specific limitations, as affecting not so much the quantity as the quality of trading. The objection is that with the market regulated so as to decrease the proportion of professional and increase the proportion of public trading, its value to the investing public is weakened.

There can be no doubt of what has happened. As already described on these pages, there is a growing trek of business from the exchange floor to the over-the-counter market, as it has become increasingly difficult to do business in large blocks on the floor. The Exchange has a special committee on "Distribution and Off-Floor Trading," to which member houses must submit their plans for off-the-floor distribution; and its business grows apace. The same blight has fallen on the bond business of the exchange, and resulted in the so-called "fourteen-bond rule." A member cannot execute an order to sell or buy a block of less than 14 bonds off the exchange without first sending it to the floor of the Exchange, where a market must be "diligently sought" and it must be "ascertained that the order may be executed at a better price elsewhere," unless "a customer specifically directs that the particular order shall be executed off the Exchange."

Bond Complications, Too

However, the situation is not quite as simple as this might make it, appear. The fourteen-bond rule, in its original form, was written before the recent limits were imposed on member trading. There is a possibility that over-the-counter houses are becoming more efficient than membership on the floor of the Exchange in making markets.

There is also the curious fact that member trading continues to show about the same proportion of total trading as it did a year ago—25 per cent, of which 20 per cent originates on the floor and 5 per cent comes in by telephone. Can it be that member trading has not actually been curbed at all, or can it be that member trading has been curbed, but that volume of public trading is dependent on the volume of member trading? There is also the curious fact, pointed out by Mr. Gay in his report, that member trading "represents a remarkably constant proportion of the total in view of the substantial variation which occurred in the monthly volums of Stock Exchange transactions. The largest monthly volume of Stock Exchange transactions during the administrative year was nearly three times that of the smallest."

However confusing the sum total of the non-controversial facts may be, the argument still seems fairly clear and quite plausible, that professional in-and-out trading, purged of manipulative tactics, must contribute to the minute-to-minute stability of the market and to the smoothness with which investors can buy, or sell, substantial blocks of securities without suffering a rude shock on looking at the confirmation slip and discovering that the stock had to be sacrificed several points below the previous—and subsequent—market, for lack of ready buyers, or that it cost several points higher than expected. Of course if professional in-and-out operations prevent this, they also take away from other investors those sudden windfalls that they would otherwise get by having a limit order touched off several points under or over the current quotations.

First Unfavorable Balance of Trade In 50 Years Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce Department officials say the United States may end 1937 with its first unfavorable trade balance in almost half a century.

The United States customarily makes its heaviest sales to foreign customers in the autumn months, when agricultural products move out, but officials said it is doubtful these shipments will push exports for the year above imports.

For the first half of this year, the trade balance was heavily on the import side, purchases abroad topping sales by $147,321,000. This compared with a $9,548,000 excess of imports in the corresponding period of last year.

The half-year import balance in 1936, however, was wiped out by a $43,000,000 excess of exports during the latter six months. A similar export balance in the second half of this year would leave imports still more than $100,000,000 above exports.

Officials said several factors have caused imports to increase more rapidly than exports.

One major influence, they said, has been a faster climb in import costs than in export prices. For the first half of this year, the nation paid 13 per cent more for what it bought abroad than in the similar period a year ago, but received only 8 per cent more for what it sold.

For the first half of this year, imports totaled $1,683,000,000, an advance of $319,000,000 over the similar 1936 months. Exports totaled $1,536,000,000, an increase of $381,000,000.

New York State Freight Rate Rise Off for Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—For the present, at least, New York State shippers will not have to pay an added $600,000 in railroad freight charges on agricultural products.

Holton V. Noyes, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, announces receipt of word from the Interstate Commerce Commission that the operation of all tariffs which would increase rates on fruits, vegetables and hay has been suspended.

The suspension was asked by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the State Farm Bureau Federation, State Grange, New York State Horticultural Society, State Vegetable Growers' Association and agricultural orgapizations outside of New York State.

Railroads filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission proposed rates which would have become effective Aug. 15. Under the carriers' tariff, an alternative clause would have been cancelled. The alternative clause permits application of old rates, or new rates, whichever are lower, and its cancellation would have resulted in increased transportation costs which Lester J. Dorr, Director of the Traffic Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Markets estimated would amount to $500,000 annually on fruits and vegetables and hay.

The suspension just granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be in effect at least until March 15, 1938, while that body and the State Public Service Commission are making the investigation.

Good Gain in Gold Output in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Canadian gold production in June amounted to 344,895 ounces, compared with 340,125 in May and 316,670 in June, 1936. In the first six months of 1937, Canada produced 1,973,251 ounces of gold compared with 1,767,590 in the same period of 1936.

Export of gold bullion (monetary) in the first six months aggregated 300,976 ounces and gold bullion (other than monetary) totalled 1,400,434. The average price on the New York market in June was $35.02 per ounce, making Canada's output in June worth $12,078,223.

Ohio Public Service $28,900,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A group of 27 underwriters, headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., is offering a $28,900,000 issue of the Ohio Public Service Company 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1937, and maturing Aug. 1, 1962, at 102½ and accrued interest. Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., alone is offering simultaneously a $1,600,000 issue of the company's serial notes, maturing $160,000 each Aug. 1 from 1938 to 1947.

The notes are priced as follows: 3 per cent notes due 1938, 101.36; 3s due 1939, 101.87; 3s due 1940, 102.11; 3¼s due 1941, 101.84; 3¼s due 1942, 101.13; 3¼s due 1943, 101.86; 3½s due 1944, 101.52; 4s due 1945, 102.39; 4s due 1946, 101.50; 4s due 1947, 100, plus accrued interest in each case.

Associated with Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., in the group offering the bonds are the First Boston Corporation, W. C. Langley & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Lehman Bros., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Hallgarten & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Central Republic Company, Coffin & Burr, Inc., Graham, Parsons & Co., Otis & Co., H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Paine, Webber & Co., E. H. Rollins & Son, Inc., Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc., Shields & Co., Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Newton, Abbe & Co., Blair, Bonner & Co., Sills, Troxell & Minton, Inc., and Lawrence Stern & Co., Inc.

Net proceeds from the sale of the bonds and notes, and certain preferred stock to be offered by another underwriter, exclusive of accrued interest and after deducting expenses, will be applied as follows: $30,091,174 for the redemption of all the company's presently outstanding bonds; $1,500,000 to be deposited with the trustee of the first mortgage indenture for subsequent withdrawal by the company to reimburse it for the expenditure of an equal amount for contemplated additions and improvements; any balance to be added to working capital.

Norfolk Southern Reorganizing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reorganization of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, which has been in receivership since 1932, has been formulated and a plan filed in the federal court in Norfolk, Va., by a committee for the company's first and refunding 5 per cent bonds of 1961, headed by Carrol M. Shanks, associate general solicitor for the Prudential Insurance Company.

Marked Economic Gains Shown In Southeast Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Substantial economic improvement throughout the whole of southeast Europe is currently being indicated.

In Yugoslavia, for example, certain branches of industrial productivity have increased in a remarkable way. New factories have been opened and old factories enlarged, chiefly by means of foreign capital. As a result of this, foreign trade has made a jump forward.

Within five months the value of iron exports, for instance, increased from 54,000,000 to 234,000,000 dinars (about $5,000,000). During the same period the total value of exports and imports mounted from 3,143,000,000 dinars to 4,391,000,000 and the trade balance changed from a 367,000,000 deficit to a surplus of 417,000,000. The state treasury for the half year has a favorable balance of 839,000,000 dinars, a situation unprecedented in eight years. Due to increased production, more laborers are being employed, and due to higher prices for raw material, the peasants are receiving more money. Since these two classes are the chief consumers, business also is improving.

Bulgaria Also Gains

In Bulgaria a similar situation exists. Exports have increased 154 per cent in volume and 86 per cent in value, while imports have gone up 37 per cent in value. This leaves a total increase in foreign trade of 51 per cent according to value (80 per cent according to volume), and a favorable balance of 307,000,000 levs ($3,000,000), compared with 30,000,000 during the same period last year.

This increase in trade and production has opened up new investment possibilities, and by means of foreign and native capital, new factories, store houses, dairies, refrigeration and electric plants will be built.

In Roumania trade has mounted in a striking manner. During the first part of this year the trade balance was 40 per cent better than during the same period last year, though last year was considered good. So far the average monthly surplus for 1937 is seven times better than the 1930 average.

Austria Exports Up

In Austria, industrial production has increased within six months by 32 per cent, exports by 40 per cent, and the value of stocks by 122. At the same time, strange to say, the consumption of essential commodities is not mounting.

In Hungary, foreign trade has grown, the favorable trade balance has increased, productivity has mounted, and more workers are being employed.

In Greece, industrial production has mounted by 16 per cent within a year. Since 1921 it has grown 100 per cent. So far this year foreign trade has increased by a fourth, and the unfavorable balance, compared with the total values of imports, is not so large as usual.

This general economic improvement is due to good crops and to an increased world demand for raw materials.

It is characteristic that the chief customer of all these lands is Germany, and that Germany is helping the peasants in most of them to produce more valuable agricultural products.

United States Stores Corp.

NEW YORK — United States Stores Corporation reports for six months ended June 30, 1937, a profit of $429,744, including $132,522 profit on sale of securities and after expenses and taxes, against a profit of $76,633 in the first half of 1936.

Record Wheat Acreage Possible Next Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

Government economists predict that high prices for the large wheat crop this year might result in seeding of a record acreage for harvest in 1938.

Planting of 81,000,000 acres for harvest this year established an all time high, the economists said, and added that an equal or larger acreage for next year might cause sharp reductions in prices.

Its forecast could be upset, the bureau added, if present prospects for a small world production were revised upward or if European buying of bread grains was not as heavy as anticipated.

Steel Sales Rise Last Week Fails To Carry Through

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The increase in steel orders, noted a week ago, has not carried through in an impressive manner, says Iron Age. While aggregate business thus far in August has been running ahead of that received in the corresponding period in July, the gain is moderate, being estimated by a leading company at 15 per cent. Most of the betterment this month has come from the automobile industry, from which large orders are expected next month when production of new models gets into full swing.

Some of the other major industries upon which steel companies depend for a large part of their volume are showing little or no indications of a substantial pick-up. This is particularly true of the railroads and building construction. Although railroad equipment buying has been given a slight boost by the placing of 600 freight cars by the Texas & Pacific and by a number of small locomotive orders, the outlook for substantial purchases in time to become a part of steel mill schedules this year is clouded by delays in settlement of railroad wages and freight rates. Several of the railroad car shops will come to the end of their orders within a month or so unless further business develops immediately.

Building construction, although featured occasionally by a few sizable projects, is not showing marked gains in the aggregate; on the contrary, the recent volume has been disappointing to structural mills and fabricators.

The Government's shipbuilding program, which the steel industry hoped would get under way soon enough to aid this fall's steel volume, has been postponed at least two months because of continued labor strife.

Canada's Air Freight Tops Other Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Aerial transportation of freight in Canada last year reached 25,387,719 pounds. This places Canada's commercial aviation in this respect ahead of that of all other countries, including the United States whose total was 6,958,777 pounds for 1936.

It is admitted that Canada remains behind many other nations in the development of its commercial aviation with respect to passenger traffic although actually it is about to recover soon the ground lost to judge from what has been accomplished this year, and what is being planned for the near future.

Interest Law Is Put Into Effect On Some Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because Congress, in its last-minute rush to adjourn did not pass expected legislation, a provision of the Banking Act of 1935 went into effect which forbids member banks of the Federal Reserve System to pay any interest on demand deposits of public funds or trust funds or demand deposits made by savings banks, although in certain cases state laws require payment of interest on some of these deposits.

Apart from the problem of a conflict of state and federal laws, the banning of interest on deposits in commercial banks made by savings banks and public bodies, is expected to result in a considerable shifting about of these deposits, involving possibly a withdrawal of some of them for investment in Government bills or other highly liquid short-term investments.

The Banking Act of 1935 prohibited member banks of the Federal Reserve System from paying interest directly or indirectly upon demand deposits. It made an exception, however, by saying that the prohibition should not become effective until the expiration of two years after the date of enactment in the case of deposits made by savings banks, deposits of public funds, or of trust funds "if the payment of interest with respect to such deposit of public funds or of trust funds is required by state law." This two-year postponement was for the purpose of allowing time for the elimination of state laws which might conflict with the provisions of the federal statute. No such elimination has been accomplished, however, and it had been expected that Congress would enact an amendment to the law providing for a further postponement.

It is estimated that the deposits of savings banks, the state and various counties, municipalities, school districts and other public bodies on which interest ceased Aug. 23 under the federal law may aggregate about $200,000,000 in New York state and that the annual saving of interest to the banks may be $1,500,000.


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Far Western Business Off In July; 6 P. C. Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Business in the Far West in July declined 0.9 per cent from the June level, to 79.5 per cent of normal, according to the preliminary index of the Bank of America Business Review. Although the index was 6.3 per cent above the July, 1936, level, the gain was the smallest recorded this year over the corresponding month of 1936.

Declines of 7.5 per cent and .8 per cent in the seasonally adjusted indices of carloadings and bank debits accounted for the June-to-July slump. The adjusted index of electric power production increased 5.3 per cent. Building activity, as measured by permit values, was up 5.5 per cent over July, 1936, but was 4.1 per cent below June of this year. The index of the dollar value of department store sales remained unchanged.

Comparisons between the first seven months of this year and the corresponding months last year show all lines of far western business above 1936 levels.

Boston & Maine Reports July Net Income of $5,066

BOSTON (AP)—The Boston and Maine Railroad reported net income of $5,066 for July, after fixed charges were earned.

This compares with a deficit of $15,290 reported for July, 1936, the report stated.

The company reported passenger revenues for July showed an increase of 12.7 per cent over the corresponding month in 1936, mail revenue increased 3.7 per cent and express revenue showed a decrease of 12.3

Shipments of Canadian Logs to Japan Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans of a timber company to ship large quantities of British Columbia logs to Japan for manufacture are causing the provincial government here grave concern. As the timber in question has been Crown-granted, the Government ordinarily has no control over its use. But public sentiment is so strongly set against the export of unmanufactured logs, which could be manufactured here, providing jobs for Canadians, that the Government is expected to take some action to prevent this occurring.

Meanwhile the Government is watching with interest and satisfaction the latest developments in the timber industry which, in future years, will use wood more and more for pulping purposes and less and less for sawn lumber.

Argentina Mills Increase Cotton Use, Yarn Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported Argentine cotton spinning mills increased cotton consumption and yarn production during 1936 with a corresponding decline in total yarn imports.

Argentine cotton consumption amounted to about 55,000,000 or approximately 31 per cent of the Argentine cotton crop for 1935-36, the report said. Domestic production of yarn, it continued, still does not supply all of the local demand, but the total importation has shown a steady decline over the past four years.

This is an announcement and is not to be construed as an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities herein mentioned. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

The Ohio Public Service Company

$28,900,000

First Mortgage Bonds, 4% Series due 1962

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Price 102½% and accrued interest

$1,600,000 Serial Notes

To be dated August 1, 1937

Amount	Rate	Maturity	Price	Amount	Rate	Maturity	Price
$160,000	3%	August 1, 1938	101.36%	$160,000	3¼%	August 1, 1943	101.86%
160,000	3%	August 1, 1939	101.87%	160,000	3¼%	August 1, 1944	101.52%
160,000	3%	August 1, 1940	102.11%	160,000	4%	August 1, 1945	102.39%
160,000	3¼%	August 1, 1941	101.84%	160,000	4%	August 1, 1946	101.50%
160,000	3⅛%	August 1, 1942	101.13%	160,000	4%	August 1, 1947	100.00%

and accrued interest

The Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated only from the undersigned and such other dealers as are licensed and offering these securities in such State.

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August 26, 1937

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Am. Water Works Will Integrate Corporate Set-Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — American Water Works and Electric Company has moved to simplify its corporate set-up, thus becoming the first big holding concern to bow to a controversial section of the 1935 Utility Holding Company Act.

The section empowers the Securities and Exchange Commission to force utility concerns to integrate their systems, geographically, economically and financially.

Without waiting for the section to become effective Jan. 1, or the constitutionality of the act to be determined, the $384,000,000 system filed with the commission a voluntary plan of reorganization.

The plan would eliminate a $75,000,000 sub-holding company, (West Penn Electric Company), merge other companies, and in at least one case cut from three to one the number of intermediate companies between the parent holding company and an operating utility. The system operates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia.

Hearing September 14

American Water Works asked the Commission to rule that its plan will satisfy the requirements of the 1935 law. Observers anticipate early approval because commission experts worked with the company in formulating the proposal.

A hearing on the plan will be held September 14.

Commission circles were highly pleased by the company's action. They recalled that American Water Works was one of the many utilities which challenged the act in the courts before the industry and the Government got together on a single test case now pending before the Supreme Court. The test case involves the Electric Bond & Share System and was won by the Government in the lower courts.

After the reorganization, all of the system's electric utilities would be directly owned by one of three combination holding and operating companies—West Penn Power, Monongahela West Penn, and the Potomac Edison Company, all of which would in turn be directly owned by American Water Works.

Subsidiaries of the three larger companies would be:

West Penn Power Company: Beech Bottom Power Company, Potomac Transmission Company, West Virginia Power & Transmission Company and six non-utilities.

Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company: Marietta Electric Company, State Line Gas Company, West Maryland Power Company, Monterey Utilities Corporation, West Virginia Public Service Company and three non-utilities.

Potomac Edison Company: Northern Virginia Power Company, Potomac Light & Power Company, South Penn Power Company, Franklin Transmission Company and three non-utilities.

To finance the estimated $51,000 capital required in connection with the reorganization American Water Works proposed to sell $40,000,000 of its bonds and $7,000,000 of common stock to the public.

Other Holdings; Earnings

In addition to its electric and gas properties, American Water Works & Electric controls 89 water companies in 21 states and in Cuba, as well as non-utility companies, as that term is defined by the law. The statute permits the retention of such companies by a public-utility holding company system if they are adjudged "reasonably incidental or economically necessary or appropriate to the operation of the system," and the application asks the commission to make such a finding.

Gross operating revenues of the system for 1936, according to the application to the S. E. C., were $52,053,051, of which $33,355,563, or about 65 per cent, was from its electric properties and $13,271,116, or about 25 per cent, from its water companies. The remainder came from various minor activities of the system. The water companies are direct subsidiaries of American Water Works & Electric.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Listed securities of West Penn Electric Co., which would be merged with American Waterworks & Electric Co., under a proposed reorganization plan, were active and higher in the New York Stock Exchange today.

Under the plan, the securities would be redeemed at premiums. At mid-morning West Penn 7 per cent preferred stock, callable at $115, had gained $3 at $108. The 6 per cent preferred stock, redeemable at $110, was up $3.12 at $103; the Class "A" stock, with a call value of $115, was up $3.12 at $103; the Class "A" stock, with a call value of $115, had added $4.25 at $108, and the 5 per cent debentures, callable at $105, were $1 higher at $104.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.98	$4.98¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.98⅜	4.98⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2295	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5517	.5517	§
Sweden—krona	.2567	.2570	.4537
Norway—krone	.2504	.2505	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2225	.2224	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'slo—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1920
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3010	.3018	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0645	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2800	.2800	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.58001	.58001	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2938	.2909	.8440
India—rupee	.3763	.3764	.6180
Java—florin	.5538	.5539	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	.3131	*
Shanghai—dol	.3025x	.3012x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5856	.5856	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5017	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	3⅛s '43-40 June	105.16	105.16	105.16
1	3⅛s '43-41 Mch	105.28	105.28	105.28
31	3¼s '41	105.26	105.26	105.26
2	3¼s '46-44	105.26	105.26	105.26
3	4s '54-44	111.20	111.20	111.20
45	3⅜s '47-43	[illegible]	102.3	102.3
62	3s '46-48	103.18	103.18	103.18
26	2⅞s '51-48	100.3	100	100
2	2¾s '53-49	97.24	97.16	97.17
6	2¾s '54-51	99.18	99.9	99.9
10	3s '55-51	102.14	102.10	102.13
153	2⅞s '60-65	100.4	99.30	99.30
50	2¾s '50-58	99.8	98.31	98.31
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
10	3¼s '64-44	102.30	102.30	102.30
	Home Owners' Loan			
24	2¾s '49-39	100.2	100	100
91	2¼s '44-42	99.27	99.20	99.20
68	3s '52-44	101.22	101.22	101.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	104	103¾	104
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	67	67	67
31	Alleghany 5s '50 st	58½	56½	56½
5	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
35	Am & For P 5s 2030	74¼	73½	74
2	AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6	Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112½	112¾
8	Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
27	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
20	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅝	99¾	99⅝
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	130	130	130
10	Am W W & E 6s '75	107	106⅞	106⅞
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105⅛	105⅛
6	Ang C Nitra deb '67	38½	38	38
4	Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¼	98¼
17	Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
5	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
16	AT & SF 4s '95	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3	AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	102⅛	102	102⅛
1	A C Line 4½s '64	92	92	92
9	A C Line 5s '45	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	45	45	45
3	Austin & N W 5s '41	106	106	106
2	B & O rfg 6s '95	88¾	88½	88½
30	B & O 1st 5s '48	107½	106⅞	107⅛
19	B & O rfg 5s '95	76	75½	75½
17	B & O 5s '96 F	75⅝	75¼	75¼
2	B & O 5s 2000 D	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
69	B & O cv 4½s '60	63¼	62	62
30	B & O 4s '48	102⅝	101¾	101¾
8	B & O 4s PLE&WV'41	100½	100¼	100¼
4	B & O 5s S W '50	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
17	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126½	126	126
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	104¼	104¼
23	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅞	96½	96⅝
2	Bost & Me 5s '55	78	78	78
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101⅛	101⅛
12	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80¼	78¾	79
10	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	100¼	100	100¼
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	118	118	118
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
21	Buf R&P 4½s '57	78⅝	77¼	77¼
3	Bush Term 5s '55	58⅝	58	58
3	Cal Gas & El 5s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
16	Can Sou 5s '62	117¼	117	117
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114	114	114
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¼	113	113
3	Can Nat Ry. 4¾s '55	116½	116½	116½
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
3	Can Pac 5s '44	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
3	Can Pac 6s '54	107⅝	107¼	107¼
4	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅝	104⅜	104⅜
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	103¼	103	103¼
13	Can Pac 4s prep	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
1	Caro C & O 6s '52	111	111	111
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Cen Foundry 5s '41	97	97	97
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	15¼	15¼	15¼
17	Cen of Ga cn 5s '51	25	24½	24½
5	Cent Ill E & G 5s '51	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
10	Cen Pac 5s '60	94	94	94
23	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	102½	107	107
1	Cen P ThruShL 4'54	104	104	104
12	Cen R R N J 5s '87	49⅝	49½	49¾
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	120½	120½	120½
34	C & O 3½s '96 D	97¼	97	97⅛
5	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	C&O 4½s '92	120¾	120¾	120¾
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¼	97¼	97¼
8	CB&Q 4½s '77	109⅝	109	109
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
35	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	29	28	28¼
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101¼	101¼	101¼
9	Chic Gt West 4s '59	37⅜	37	37⅜
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	13½	13½	13½
10	CM&SP 4½s '89C	49¼	49¼	49¼
38	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	22½	21½	22⅛
37	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7½	7⅛	7¼
20	Chi&NW cv 3¾ '49	14½	14¼	14¼
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
5	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	21½	21½	21½
2	Chi & NW 4s '87	34¼	34¼	34¼
2	Chi & NW 3½s '87	33	33	33
5	Chi Ry 5s '27	62½	62½	62½
48	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9⅝	9½	9½
5	CRI & P 4s '88	31¼	31¼	31¼
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17¼	17¼	17¼
5	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
23	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106⅞	107
5	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105½	105¼	105¼
4	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102¼	102	102¼
11	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
1	Childs Co 5s '43	86½	86½	86½
14	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101⅛	101	101
10	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
22	CCC&StL 4½s '77	90½	90¼	90¼
4	CCC&StL 5s B '93	115½	115½	115½
10	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102½	102½	102½
3	Col & So 4½s '80	64	63⅜	63⅜
7	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101½	101	101
5	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	99½	99½
5	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97½	97½	97½
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Con Coal Del 5s '60	70	70	70
4	Con Edis 3½s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅝	104½	104½
3	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103	103¼
16	Consum Pow 3¾s '70	101½	101¼	101½
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Container 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
6	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	47½	46½	46½
3	Cuba RR 6s '46	48	48	48
4	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	DG&E 5s '51	107	107	107
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	106½	106½	106½
2	D&RG 4s '36	25	25	25
3	D&RG West 5s '55	13⅞	13½	13½
7	Det Ed 4½s '61	113⅝	113½	113½
6	Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
5	Dow Chem 3s '51	101⅝	101¼	101¼
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
7	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109	108¾	109
18	Erie rfg 5s '67	68¾	68	68
2	Erie rfg 5s '75	67⅞	67¾	67¾
2	Erie Gene 6s '57	118½	118½	118½
1	Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Fed Lt&T 6s '64 B	94½	94½	94½
3	Fond J & G 4s '82 ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Gen Cable 5s½ '47	106⅜	106¼	106¼
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝
20	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101⅛	101	101⅛
6	Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104¼	104½
5	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	110	110	110
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	104⅛	104	104
137	Gt Nor4s '46 G	124	121½	122
48	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107½	107	107
8	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93⅝	93½	93½
10	G Bay & W deb B	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	GulfMob&N 5½s '50	101	101	101
8	Gulf St Util 4s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	42	42	42
10	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
13	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	63¼	63	63
3	Ill Cen 5s '55	86⅛	86	86
30	IC&CS&NO 5s '63A	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
20	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅞	105½	105⅞
8	Interb R Tr 7s '32	69	69	69
8	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	67½	67½	67½
6	Interb R Tr 6s '32	22½	22½	22½
18	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63⅞	63	63
6	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	62½	62⅜	62⅜
40	Interlake Iron 4s '47	101	100	100
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
16	Int Hydro El 6s '44	82⅝	81½	81½
3	Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97⅜	97⅜
2	Int Paper 5s '47	102	101⅞	101⅞
52	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89⅛	88¼	88½
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	66	66	66
2	Int T&T 5s '55	72	72	72
2	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Jones&LauhSt4¼s '61	104	104	104
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	49	49	49
6	KCFtS&M 4s '46 ct	46	45⅝	45⅝
34	K C South 5s '50	83½	83½	83½
20	K C South 3s '50	83½	83½	83½
10	K C Term 4s '60	109	108⅞	108⅞
1	Keith B F 6s '46	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10	Kresge Found 3½s '47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	Lac Gas 6s '42	55⅛	55	55
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
10	Lac Gas 5s '39	95⅞	95	95
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	102	102	102
3	Leh & N Y 4s '45	70	70	70
1	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	93½	93½	93½
6	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	58½	57⅞	57⅞
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	50⅛	49	49
20	Leh Val 4s 2003	48	46	47
15	Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
21	Loews 3½s '46	100	99¾	99¾
23	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102	102	102
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
22	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
20	Lou&N 4½s 2003	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	L & N 3s '80 St L	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
5	Manat Sug 7½s '42	67	67	67
8	Manhat Ry 4s '90	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
9	McCrory Strs 5s '51	105⅛	105	105
2	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	104	104
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
25	Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅛	108	108
6	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103⅛	103	103
10	M & StL 4s '49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5	MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	18	18	18
5	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	14	14	14
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	80	80	80
6	MSP&SSM c 4s '38n	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
3	Mo-Ill 5s '59	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
4	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	70¼	70	70
7	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	60	60	60
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	85½	85⅛	85⅛
7	Mo Pac 5½s '49	11⅜	11¼	11¼
43	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞
4	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	35⅛	35	35
15	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	14⅝	14⅛	14½
1	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
8	Mob & O 4½s '77	28	27⅞	27⅞
20	Mob & O Mont 5s '47	38	37	37
11	Mob & Oh 5s '38	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	NashCha&StL 4s '78	91	90⅛	90⅛
1	Nassau El 4s '51	38	38	38
43	Nat Dairy 3¼s '51	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
8	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	105⅞	106
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	New Eng T&T 5s '52	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
10	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107⅛	107	107⅛
4	NO Pub Sv 5s '52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
10	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	51	50⅛	50½
2	NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
3	NO Tex&M 5s '56 C	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞
5	NY&Q E&P 3½s '65	105	105	105
22	NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	96⅛	96⅛
10	NYC 4½s 2013 A	97⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	NYC cn 4s '98	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛
47	NYC 3¾s '52	106	105⅛	105⅛
3	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛
3	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	89	89	89
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98 reg	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
25	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞
10	NY Chi & St L 6s '38	97	96⅛	96⅛
2	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	97	97	97
35	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	84	83½	83½
9	NYC4s'37	100 13-32	100 13-32	100 13-32
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1	NYEdis3¼s '65	101	101	101
22	NYNH&Hcv6s '48	38	37¼	37¼
1	NYNH&H4½s '67	37	37	37
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	32½	32½	32½
3	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5	NY O & W gen4s'55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	NY Tel 3¼s '67	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	104	104	104
5	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
11	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	27	26⅛	26⅛
2	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105⅛	105	105⅛
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	104⅛	104	104
5	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	100	100	100
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
16	Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
17	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74⅛	74	74½
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	104	104
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Oh Pub Sv 7½s '46	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3	Ont Pw N Falls 5s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
12	Okla G & E 4s '66	103⅛	103¼	103¼
2	Pac G & E 3½s '66	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11	Pac G & E 4s '64	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Panhandle EP1st4s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	90	90	90
67	Pen P & L 4½s '81	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Pen Co 4s '63	102⅛	102	102
22	Pen RR gen 5s '68	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
20	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
21	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
30	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101¼	101	101
10	Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛
25	Pen RR 3¾s '52	105	104⅛	104⅛
15	Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	91	90⅛	90⅛
12	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114¼	114	114
33	Phila Co 5s '67	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
13	Phil Elec 3½s '67	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10⅛	10	10
4	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
11	Philippine Ry 4s '37	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	PCC&SL 5s '70 A	116	116	116
1	PCC&SL 4½s '42 B	111	111	111
5	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
46	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	19	18⅛	18⅛
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	Reads 4½s '97 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Rem Rand 4½s '56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7	Republic Stl 4½s '56	97⅛	97	97
80	Republic Stl 4½s '50	161	157	158
5	Revere Cp&B 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
5	R I Ark & La4½s'34	16⅛	16¼	16½
21	Safeway Stors 4s '47	103¼	103	103¼
5	Saguenay P&L4½s'66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6	StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	75	74⅞	74⅞
20	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	21⅛	21	21
24	St L S F 4½s '78	21	21	21
5	StLSF4½s'78ctf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2	St L S F 4s '50 A	22	22	22
6	St L S F 4s '50A ct	20	20	20
1	St L SW rfg 5s '90	30	30	30
26	SA&A Pass 4s '43	100¼	100	100
65	Seab A L cn 6s '45	17⅞	16¾	16¾
7	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	16⅛	16½	16½
2	Sea A La5s'49	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
16	SeaA L 4s '50 st	25⅛	25	25⅛
4	Sea AL rfg 4s'59st	14	14	14
35	Sea AllFla 6s'35A ct	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
5	SeaAllFla 6s'35Bct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2	Shar Steel 4⅝s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
31	Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15	Simmons Co 4s '52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100⅛	100	100⅛
21	Socony VacOil3½s'50	105½	105	105½
6	Sou Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100	100	100
13	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4	Sou Pac 4½s '68	84⅛	84	84
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	83⅛	83	83
6	So Pac 4½s '69	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
15	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	So Pac clt 4s '49	93	93	93
4	So Pac 3¾s '46	99	99	99
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	92	92	92
7	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	South Ry 6½s '56	94⅛	94¼	94¼
14	South Ry cn 5s '94	103	102	102
3	South Ry gen 4s '56	72¼	71½	71½
1	Sou Ry 4s M&T '38	91	91	91
4	S W Gas & El 4s '60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	21½	21½	21½
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
31	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
11	Studebaker 6s cv '45	111	109⅛	109⅛
4	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105½	105	105½
4	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	90	90	90
10	T RR A St L 4s '53	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
15	Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8	Third Ave aj 5s '60	15⅛	15	15
1	Third Ave 4s '60	42¼	42¼	42¼
7	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	110½	110	110
2	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115	114⅛	114⅛
10	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
6	Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅛	96¼	96¼
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11	Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
14	Unit Drug 5s '53	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛
12	Utah P&L 5s '44	101⅛	101	101
7	Util P&L 5½s '47	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛
20	Util P&L 5s '59	44⅛	43	43
7	Vanadium 5s '41	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	23½	22½	22½
4	Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11	Virg Ry 3¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Wabash 1st 5s '39	86	85	85¼
3	Walker H 4¼s '45	106½	106½	106½
7	Walwrth 4s '55	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1	Warner Bros 6s '39	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1	Warner Bros 6s '39	95½	95½	95½
21	Warner Quinl 6s '39	52½	51¼	51⅛
1	West Pen P 3½s '66	106	106	106
12	West Md 5½s '77A	106¼	106⅛	106¼
43	West Md 4s '52	99⅛	99	99⅛
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
20	West Pac 5s '46 asd	30	30	30
3	West Un 5s '38	101	101	101
11	Western Un 5s '51	89½	89⅜	89½
4	Western Un 5s '60	87⅞	87½	87½
2	West Shore 4s 2361	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	101	101	101
5	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	103⅛	103	103
3	Wis Cen 4s '49	22½	22½	22½
9	Youngst S&T 4s '61	103¼	103	103¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
23	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	97¼	97¼	97¼
7	Adriatic El 7s 52	83	83	83
6	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
4	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
52	Argentine 4s '72	94⅝	94	94
31	Argentine 4½s '71	102	101⅞	102
2	Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Australia 5s '55	107½	107½	107½
5	Australia 5s '57	107¼	107	107
16	Australia 4½s '56	102⅞	102¼	102¼
19	Belgium 7s '55	117⅞	117½	117⅝
1	Belgium 6½s '49	109½	109½	109½
5	Belgium 6s '55	109	108⅝	108¾
1	Berl City El 6½s '51	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2	Berl City El 6s '55	26	26	26
9	Brazil 6½s '26-57	40½	40½	40½
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	40¼	40¼	40¼
1	Brisbane 5s '58	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Budapest 6s '62	27½	27½	27½
10	BuenA4½s4¾s'77	83½	83	83
9	BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	83¾	83¼	83¼
4	BuenA4¾s4½sApr'76	83½	83½	83½
4	BuenA4½s4¾s'75	85½	85½	85½
1	Buenos A 6s '61 st	91½	91½	91½
2	Buen A 6½s '61 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Bulgaria 7s '67	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1	Canada 5s '52	113¾	113¾	113¾
7	Canada 4s '60	107½	107	107¼
3	Canada 3¼s '61	100	99½	99½
46	Canada 3s '67	94	93½	93½
19	Canada 2½s '44	99	98⅞	99
9	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17½	17½	17½
6	Chile 7s '42	20	20	20
5	Chile 6s '60	20⅛	20	20
17	Chile 6s '61 Jan	20⅛	20	20
5	Chile 6s '61 Feb	20	20	20
5	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	27	27	27
2	Colom Mt Bk 6½s '47	23½	23½	23½
11	Copenhag 5s '52	101	101	101
2	Cordoba City 7s '57 st	72	72	72
1	Costa Rica 7s '51	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
26	Cuba 5½s '45	62⅞	62½	62½
7	Cuba 4½s '49	101½	101½	101½
1	Czecho 8s '52	104	104	104
6	Denmark 4½s'62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Estonia Rep 7s'67	99	99	99
2	Fiat 7s '46	94	94	94
2	French 7½s '41 unst	102	102	102
1	GerCAgrBk6s'60Jul	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
4	GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1	GerCAgLoan6½s '58	33	33	33
1	GerGov 5½s '65	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1	Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2	Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	30	30	30
3	GtConElPJap 7s '44	78	77	78
3	Greek 7s '64	37¼	37¼	37¼
6	Greek 6s '68	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1	Haiti 6s '52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	73¼	73¼	73¼
9	Italy 7s 1951	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
6	Japan 6½s '54	77	76⅞	77
22	Japan 5½s '65	65⅛	64	65⅛
2	Kars 6s '43	44	44	44
21	Kreuger&T 5s '59ct	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
3	Met Water 5½s '50	102⅛	102	102
2	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6	Minas Ger 6½s '58	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
8	N Sou Wales 5s '58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Norway 4¼s '65	103	103	103
1	Norway 6s '44	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15	Norway 6s '43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11	Orient Dev 6s '53	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛
1	Panama 5s'63A st asd	61	61	61
20	Peru 1st 6s '60	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
7	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Poland 7s '47	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1	Queensld 7s '41	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3	Queensld 6s '47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5	Roumania Inst 7s'59	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2	Sao Paul Cty 6½s'57	26	26	26
2	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	97	97	97
2	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛
2	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	30	29⅛	29⅛
2	Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	64	64	64
10	Silesia Prov 7s '58	53	53	53
5	Tokyo City 5½s '61	59	58½	59
21	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	62	61½	62
11	Uruguay 6s '60	67	66⅞	66⅞
2	Warsaw City 7s '58	52	52	52

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,512,000; previous day, 5,802,500; week ago, 7,416,750; year ago, 8,893,000; two years ago, 10,785,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,996,750,775; year ago, 2,264,896,000; two years ago, 2,190,811,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Niagara Hudson May Be Re-named And Bonds Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Central New York Power Corporation is the new name proposed for Niagara Hudson Service Corporation, upon the adoption of which stockholders will vote September 15 at a meeting to be held in Syracuse, N. Y., at which time also a new mortgage is expected to be approved.

The mortgage is to be executed to provide for the refunding of $36,364,500 of callable bonds and to obtain funds. In the event of authorization of the proposed mortgage and approval by the Public Service Commission, the corporation contemplates the public offering of not more than $50,364,500 of 3¾ per cent bonds secured by the mortgage. It is proposed that $36,364,500 out of the proceeds of their sale, together with any premium realized, will be applied toward the redemption of $36,364,500 of the outstanding redeemable bonds issued by certain constituent companies which were consolidated to form the corporation. The bonds to be redeemed bear interest ranging from 5 to 6 per cent.

In explaining the proposal for a change of name, John L. Haley, president, said that when the consolidation was affected an effort was made to give it a name descriptive of the region it served.

"Due to prior use by other corporations," continued Mr. Haley, "it was found to be impossible to obtain approval of the Secretary of State of the State of New York to the use of the names then proposed, and the name Niagara Hudson Public Service Corporation was decided upon for use until a satisfactory name indicative of the corporation's operating territory should be available. Since the consolidation, consent has been obtained to the use of the name Central New York Power Corporation."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	18.56	19.77
Affiliated F Inc	9.96	10.93
Amerex Hold	27.50	29.25
Am Business Shrs	1.18	1.30
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.05	1.16
Am Ins Stocks	5.50	6.00
British Type Inv	.43	.63
Broad St Inv	35.19	37.64
Bullock Fund	21.375	23.125
Can Inv Fund	4.55	4.95
Century Shrs Tr	25.66	27.59
Chain St Inv Corp	2.00	2.50
Chain St Investor	25.83	27.48
Dividend Shrs	1.94	2.09
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.09	23.97
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.65	16.97
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.25	39.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	27.91	30.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.80	5.15
Fund Investors Inc	23.89	25.23
Gen Capital	42.57	45.77
Gen Investors Tr	6.93	7.54
Incorp Investors	24.92	....
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	43.00	43.00
Maryland Fund	9.49	10.40
Mass Invest Tr	28.18	29.90
Mutual Invest	16.15	17.44
Nation Wide Voting	2.04	2.30
New England Fund	18.72	20.13
Northern Secur	75.00	83.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.25	17.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	75.00	83.00
Quarterly Income Sh	17.70	19.39
Railway & Light Sec	19.75	21.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	102.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	1.35	1.50
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	10.00	12.00
Spencer Trask Fund	21.10	22.31
Stand Util Inc	.80	.86
State Street Invest	119.50	122.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.85	.94
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.52	1.66
US El Lt & P Voting	1.00	1.08
Wellington Fund	18.40	20.18
World Investment Tr	8.76	9.52
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.50	8.375
Corp Tr A A mod	3.62	....
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.62	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.35	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	3.35	....
Depos Inc Shrs "A"	3.45	....
Depos Inc Shrs "B"	3.22	....
Diversified Tr C	4.95	....
Diversified Tr D	7.30	8.10
Fund Tr Shares A	6.20	6.88
Nation Wide Sec	4.83	4.93
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.50	63.75
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.72	....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.48	....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.42	....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.22	....
Repres Tr Shrs	13.44	13.94
Super of Am Tr AA	2.72	....
Super of Am Tr BB	2.72	....
Super of Am Tr C	7.82	....
Super of Am Tr D	7.82	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.75	17.25
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.62	2.72
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	8.375	9.375
First Boston Corp	24.875	26.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	3.25	4.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds			K-2	19.39	21.23
B-1	34.98	38.16	**Common Stocks**		
B-2	29.67	32.42	S-1	41.32	45.04
B-3	19.73	21.64	S-2	25.86	28.34
B-4	12.70	13.99	S-3	22.99	25.20
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	23.45	25.61	S-4	11.86	13.14

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston) Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	22	23½
do 6% pf	110	115
do 7% pf	130	135
Brock G & L	5½	7
Central Me. Power pf	84½	87½
do 7% pf	94½	97½
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	99	103
Conn. Lt & Pow	58	61
Conn Power	45½	48½
East Utl Asso	28⅜	30⅜
do convert	6½	7½
Fall Riv G Wks	16¾	19¾
Fitchburg G & El	42¾	46¾
Green Mt Power pf	81	85
Hartford Elec	58	61
Haverhill Elec	36	39
Haverhill Gas	12½	14½
Holyoke Wat Power	252	..
Lawrence G & L	38	41
Lowell Elec	52	56
Lynn Gas & Elec	88	92
Mass. Power & Lt pf	22	24½
Mass. Itil Asso pf	30¼	32¾
N E G & El 5½% pf	37	40
N E Power Asso	74¾	77¾
N E Pub Serv	4⅜	5½
N E Pub Serv 7% pr lm	60	62
do 6% pf lm	55	58
do 7% pf	23	25
do 6% pf	22½	24½
N Bos Lt Prop	38	..
do pf	80¼	83¼
Providence Gas	9⅝	11⅛
Pub Serv of NH 6% pf	105	108
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34½
Rockland Lt & Pow	10¼	12¼
So N E Telephone	168	168
Springfield Gas	11	12½
Twin States G&E pr pf	104	108
West Mass Cos	31	34

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire (2g)	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
1200	Aero Sup Mfg B	4⅞	4	4⅞
1300	Ainsworth (½g)	14⅛	14	14⅛
600	Air Devices	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Air Inv war	1½	⅞	⅞
100	Alliance Inv	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Allied Prod	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
50	AlliedProdA (1¾)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
300	Alum Co Am	160	157⅞	157⅞
50	Alum Co pf (6)	116	116	116
150	Alum Ltd	115	114	114
100	Am Airlines	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
600	Am BoxBoard (.08g)	19⅛	19	19
100	Am Centrifugal	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Am CitP&Lt B (.30g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2900	Am Cyan B (.60)	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛
200	Am Equities (.10g)	5	5	5
300	Am Gas&El (1.40)	34	33	33¾
25	Am G&E pf (6)	109	109	109
700	Am Gen	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
300	Am Lt&T (1.20a)	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
1000	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Pneum	1	1	1
100	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
3400	Am Super Power	1½	1⅛	1½
300	Am Sup P pf	30	29	29
100	Ang Wupp (.20g)	6	6	6
400	Arctur Rad Tube	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Ark Nat Gas	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
1000	Ark Nat Gas A	6⅞	6½	6⅞
300	Ark Nat Gas pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	As G & El	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	As G & El A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	As G&E pf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
30	Atl G Line Co (2½e)	48½	48	48
500	Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
300	Atlas Ply (1½g)	22¼	22	22
2500	Austin Silver M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1800	Automat Prod	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
200	Auto V Mach (½s)	11	11	11
300	Avery & Sons (.60g)	13⅞	13½	13½
30	Axton Fis A	27	26½	26½
50	Babcock & Wil (4)	120	120	120
100	Baldwin Bond rt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	13½	13⅛	13⅛
200	Bardstown Dis	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1800	Barium Sta Stl	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Barl & Stel A (2.20)	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Bellanca Airc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Berk & Gay F	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Berk & Gay F war	1	1	1
1100	Bliss E W	14½	13½	13½
50	Bliss & L (2)	39½	39½	39½
1000	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	45½	45⅛	45½
200	Bourjois	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Bow Bilt H 2pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Bridg Mach (½g)	17⅞	17½	17½
50	Brill pf	47	47	47
500	Brown Co pf	79⅛	77⅛	78
4900	Buckeye PL (3g)	48	48	48
100	Buf N&EPpf (1.60)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
200	BunkHill&S (1½)	30	30	30
100	Cab&Wir pf (.125g)	5¼	3¼	3¼
100	Can Marc Wire	2	1⅞	2
100	Carib Syn (¼h)	1	1⅛	1⅛
200	Carnation (1)	27	27	27
700	Carnegie Met	2½	2⅛	2½
1200	Carrier Corp	64½	63⅛	63⅛
700	Catalin Am	5⅛	5	5
700	Cen & Sw Ut	3	3	3
1300	Cent St El	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
25	Cent St E 7% pf	28	28	28
200	Cha MW Strip (.80)	13⅛	13	13
200	Chi Rivmach (½g)	17⅛	17	17
1100	Chief Cons	11	11	11
25	Childs pf	32	32	32
2400	Cit Service	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	Cit Serv pf	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛
700	Cit Serv B pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Cit Serv BB pf	37	37	37
75	CitSvcP $7 pf	43	43	43
50	CitSvcP $6 pf	40	39	39
100	CityAutoStpg(.30g)	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Claude Neon Lts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Club Al Uten	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Colon Develop	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
800	Colo F&I war	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Colts Pat F (1¼g)	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	70	70	70
1800	Colum O&G	7	6⅞	7
1900	Com Edis new	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
1400	Com & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Com Distrib	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	Comm P&L 1pf	21⅛	21	21
900	Cons Biscuit	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3800	Cons Cop Min	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cons Gas Ut war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons Mng & S (1½g)	81¼	81¼	81¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	90	90	90
100	Cont Oil Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Cont Roll & Stl	20⅛	20	20
100	Cooper-Bess	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Cooper Range	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Copperweld Stl (2)	33	33	33
5700	Cord Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Corroon & Rey	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3500	Cosden Petro	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300	Creole Pet (½g)	36	35⅛	35⅛
200	Crocker Wh	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3700	Croft Brewing	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
900	Crown C Pet	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Crown C Intl A (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Crown Drug	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1	1	1
1900	Cuel Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Darby Pet (½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	DeHavil'd Air (.384g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	Dennison Mfg 1 pf	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
100	Derby Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	2	2	2
100	Det Paper Prod (¼)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Domin St&Coal	22	22	22
300	Duro Test (.40a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Duval Tex	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	Eagle P Lead (.30g)	21	19⅛	19⅛
300	East Gas & F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Easy Wash MB (½g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Edis Br Strs (1)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
200	Eisler Elec (3%f)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10300	El Bond & Sh	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
100	El P&L war	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Electrographic (1)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
400	Electrol vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1500	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12400	Evans Wallo	1⅛	⅞	⅞
50	Evans Wallo pf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
500	Ex-cell-o Corp (.40g)	18	17⅛	17⅛
100	Falstaff Brew	10	10	10
100	Fanny Farmer (½g)	25	25	25
600	Fedders Mfg (½g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Ferro Enam (¾g)	38⅛	38	38
300	Fisk Rub	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf	41	41	41
600	Ford M Can A (1)xd	23½	23	23
100	Ford M Fran (.04g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2800	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	9	9	9
100	FroedtertGcvpf(1.20)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Gen Invest	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Gen Pub S pf (6)	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛
300	Gen Tel (½g)	15¼	15⅛	15¼
1000	Gen T & R	23¼	22½	22⅞
100	Georg Pow cv (6)	75¼	75	75
200	Gilbert (AC)	11¾	11½	11½
300	Glen Aldyen (⅛g)	9⅝	9½	9½
100	Godchaux Sug B	23½	23½	23½
1800	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
1700	Grand Nat Films	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Gray Tel P S (1)	8	8	8
50	Gypsum Lime & Al	13½	13½	13½
100	Groc Str Prod	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Guard Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Gulf Oil (½g)	56¼	55	56
300	Hartman Tob	2	2	2
100	Harvard Brew	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Hat CorpAmB (.60g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Hazeltone (3)	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
300	Hern D Strs (1.65g)	16⅛	16	16
200	Hearn D Strs pf (8)	50¾	50⅝	50¾
900	Hecla Min (.70g)	18	17½	17⅝
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	29	28	28
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	12	12	12
1500	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	31½	30¾	30¾
1100	Humble Oil	82½	81½	82⅛
100	Hummel Ross Fi	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Hussmann Ligo (1a)	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Huylers Del pf st	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Huyler's Del	1	1	1
50	Huyler's Del pf	15	15	15
100	Hydro El Sec (.20g)	8	8	8
50	Hygrade Sylv (2g)	48	48	48
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	23	23	23
100	Ill Zinc (¾g)	25¼	25	25
800	Imp Oil Can (½a)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
100	Ind Ter Ill A	2	2	2
700	Ind Pipe Line (.30g)	9	8	8
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
50	Indnpls P&L pf(6½)	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	67	67	67
100	IntCig Mch (1½g)	23	23	23
200	Int Hyd-El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int Hyd-El pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
200	Internat Pet (1½a)	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
400	InterRadio (.85g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300	Inter Util A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1700	InterUtilB	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	InterUt war new	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Inter Vitamin (½)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	IntersHomeEq(.44)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Jacobs Co (½g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10	Jer CP&L 7% pf (7)	92	92	92
200	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	22	22	22
100	Jones & Lau Stl	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
300	Kingston Prod (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Kirby Pet	5⅛	5	5⅛
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	108	108	108
400	Krueger Brew (1a)	11	10	10½
100	Lake Shore M (4a)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
100	Lakey Fdy & M	5	5	5
100	Lefcourt Real	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1300	Lehigh C&N (.30)	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛
300	Leonard Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Lion Oil (1a)	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Locke Stl Ch (1.10g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Lockheed Airc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
400	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Long Isl Lt	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Long Is L pf (7)	81¼	80½	80½
100	Loudon Pack	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
300	Louis L&E (.40)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Lucky Tiger	1	1	1
400	Lynch Corp (3g)	52⅞	52¾	52⅞
200	McCord Rad B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	McWill Drdg (1¼k)	22⅞	21⅛	21⅛
100	Majestic Rad & T	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Mangel Strs pf (5)	61	61	61
100	Mangel Strs	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Massey Harris	11	11	11
400	Memoh N G (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Merch & Mf (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
800	Merritt-C & S	7⅛	7	7⅛
150	Merritt-C & S pf A	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞
100	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Mich Bumper	2⅛	2	2⅛
600	Michigan G & O	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
25	Midvale (3½g)	81½	81½	81½
500	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Midwest Oil (½g)	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
100	Pip & Sup (.15g)	12	12	12
100	Mid West Abr	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1100	Molybdenum	10⅛	9⅛	10
100	Mount Prod (.6)	6	6	6
10	Mount St T&T (8)	140	140	140
4700	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
100	Nat City Lines (½g)	16	16	16
100	Nat Cit Lin cvpf (3)	43	43	43
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	13	13	13
600	Nat Mfg & Strs	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Nat Oil Prod (.50g)	20	20	20
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	21	21	21
100	N Eng Pow Asso	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
100	NE Pw As 6% pf (6)	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
100	NE Clock (1½)	28	28	28
100	NJ Zinc (2a)	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
100	Newmont M (3½g)	108	108	108
100	NY Auction	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	NY Merchand (.80a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	NY Transit (.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2900	Niag Hud Pow	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Niag Hud B war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	82	82	82
300	Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
100	Nipissing Min (½g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Nor Am Ray (½g)	48	47⅛	47⅛
600	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nor St P A	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
150	No'west Eng (⅛g)	24	24	24
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	30⅛	30	30
20	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
200	Oilstocks (.40a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Okla Nat Gas	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
200	Okla Nat Gas pf	38⅛	38	38
600	Oldetyme Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Pac Pub Svc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Pac Tin spl (2a)	41	41	41
200	Pan-Am Air (1)	65	64⅛	65
4700	Pantepec Oil	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Par'burg R&R (.80g)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1400	Pennroad (½e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Pa P & L $6 pf (6)	90	90	90
75	Pa P & L $7 pf (57)	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
25	Pa Salt (5½g)	170½	170½	170½
275	Pepperell (6a)	130⅞	124	125½
500	Phoenix Sec (½a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Phoen Sec pf (3)	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
600	Pioneer Gold (.40)	4⅛	4	4
400	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	Pitts & LakeE(4¾g)	87	86⅛	86⅛
850	Pitts Pl Gl (4½g)	120⅛	119	119
100	Powdrell & Alex(.80g)	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Pratt & Lam (1g)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
600	Premier Gld (.12a)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Pressed Met (3)	34	34	34
200	Proper McCall	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	P S Okla 7 pl pf (7)	100	99	99
50	Pug Sd P $6 pf	29⅞	29¼	29¼
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	134	134	134
50	Raym Conc (1a)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
100	Raytheon Mfg	6	6	6
10	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E&E (1g)	25	25	25
100	Rice Stix D Gds (⅛g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Richmond Rad	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Root Pet (¼g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Rustless I & S	14	14	14
200	Ryan Cons	5	5	5
100	Ryerson & Haynes	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Safety C H&L (4g)	117	116½	117
1300	St. Regis Pap	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
100	Samson Unit	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Savoy Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Scoville Mfg (1g)	43	42½	42½
1500	Seiberling Rub	5½	5	5
100	Selected Indus	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Seversky Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Shattuck Denn	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	127	125	125
10	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	Singer Mfg (8a)	312	312	312
300	Sonotone (.10g)	2	2	2
1100	Soss Mfg (½)	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	So Penn Oil (1¼a)	51	51	51
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
100	So Col Pow A	5⅛	5	5
1000	Southland Roy (.30g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
600	Spen Ch Strs (1.02g)	10	9⅛	9⅛
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	StandG&E cvpf (1.60)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
300	St Oil Ky (1a)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
20	St Pow & L pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
400	Stand Prod (½g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2000	Starrett Corp vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Sterl Alum Pr (⅛g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Sterling Brew (¼g)	6⅛	6	6
300	Sterling Inc (.20a)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Sullivan Mach	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
200	Sunray Oil (.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Taggart	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Tampa El (2.24)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
100	Technicol A	1	1	1
300	Taylor (K) Dist (.20)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8100	[illegible]	29	28⅛	28⅛
500	Tonk-Hugh O (.40a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Thew Shovel	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
100	Tob Prod Exp (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Todd Ship (2)	66	66	66
1400	Trans-Lux (.20)	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Tubize Chat	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	8	8	8
200	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	16	16	16
100	Union G Cap (.80)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1300	Unit Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2400	Unit Gas war	3	2	3
300	Unit Gas pf (7)	116	116	116
200	Unit Lt & Pow A	6	6	6
500	Unit Lt & P cv pf	42⅛	40	40⅛
100	Unit Prof Sh (.15g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
650	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40	40	40
300	Unit&Ifec pf (2½a)	75	75	75
100	U S Foil B (½g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	U S Lines pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	U S Radiator	9	9	9
100	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Un Wall Paper (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Univ Insur (1)	19	19	19
100	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Util&Ind pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Util Equit pf (5½)	67	67	67
200	Venezuela Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1300	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	WagnerBak (.80g)	21	21	21
100	Walker Min	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	WayneKnit M	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	WeisbaumBr (.40a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	WentworthMfg (½g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
60	WestTexUt $6 pf	80	80	80
100	WestVaC&C	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	West Air Exp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Wms Oil-O-Mat	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Wil-Low-Caf	1	1	1
100	Wolv Port Cem	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Wolv Tube (.40g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Woodley Pet (.40)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Wright Harg (.40a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Young St D (2½g)	72⅛	70	70
900	Yukon Gold (.08g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading was on a much smaller scale in the stock market as latest foreign developments tended to restrict business, and prices closed easy.

Paris—Stock prices were generally firm in the Bourse today.

Liverpool—Wheat futures advanced 1d to 1½d on damage reports from Argentine and firmness in the north American markets. Cotton futures were dull in the absence of fresh incentives and hedging and continental realizing caused slight declines, the market closing 1 to 5 points lower.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 26, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	130	130	130	130
..	Am Pneumt	1	95c	95c	1
5.00	Bos Elevated	60	60	60	60
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	24	24	24	24
..	Bos & Me pr pf	33⅞	33½	33½	34
..	Bos & Me st pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
..	B & M st A pf	11	11	11	11
..	B & M st C pf	12¼	12	12	12
.50a	Copper Range	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
..	E Mass St Ry	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
..	E Mass SR pf A	4	4	4	4¼
8.00	Edison Elec	135½	135	135	135¼
1.00b	Emp Group	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
.65d	Gen Cap	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42½
..	Isle Royale	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
..	Mass Util Asso	3	3	3	3
2.00a	Narr Rac A	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
..	Nat Tunnel	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	116	116	116	116
..	North Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3.50a	Old Colony	16	15½	15½	17
.70d	Old Dominion	55c	55c	55c	52c
..	Quincy Min	7½	7½	7½	7½
.80b	Reece But H	23½	23½	23½	23½
.40d	Shawmut Asso	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
..	Sulliv Mach	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	87⅝	87	87	87½
..	Utah M & T	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	Warren Bros	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
1.25d	Warren, S D	40½	40½	40½	42

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid or payable in 1937, no regular rate.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	98	100
Amer W W & E	5	1975	97	100
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	103	104½
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	100½	102
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	95	98
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	98	101
Davenport Water	5	1961	105⅛	—
*East St L Water	5	1942	100¼	102½
‡East St L Water	5	1960	103	104½
*Greenwich W G	5	1952	98½	100¼
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	93	96
‡New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	78	82
*New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	82	85
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	91	94
Ohio Wat Ser	5	1958	98	100¼
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	103	—
*Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	93	95½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	73½	76½
*Terre Haute	6	1949	103½	105
Terre Haute	5	1956	101	—
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101	103
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	101	103
West Va Water	4	1961	98	100½
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	99	101
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	95	98
Wichita Water	6	1949	104	—

*Series A. ‡Series B.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept.	1.07	1.08	1.06⅞	1.06⅞	+.01⅛
Dec.	1.08¾	1.09⅛	1.08¼	1.08⅝	+.01⅛
May	1.11	1.11⅞	1.10¾	1.11	+.01¼
Corn					
Sept.	1.00¼	1.01⅝	.98⅞	99½	+.01
Dec.	.66¼	.66½	.65¼	.65½	+.00¼
May	.67	.67⅞	.66⅛	.66⅝	—.00⅛
Oats					
Sept	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28⅝	+.00⅛
Dec.	.29	.29	.28⅞	.28⅞	+.00⅛
May	.30⅛	.30⅛	.30⅛	.30⅛	
Rye					
Sept.	.79½	.81⅛	.79½	.79⅞	+.00⅞
Dec.	.78⅛	.80	.77⅞	.78	+.00⅛
May	.78	.79⅞	.78	.78⅞	

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	9.53	9.60	9.46	9.48	—.05
Dec.	9.57	9.64	9.51	9.52	—.05
Jan.	9.62	9.68	9.56	9.56	—.07
March	9.72	9.79	9.65	9.66	—.05
May	9.82	9.88	9.75	9.75	—.05
July	9.86	9.89	9.80	9.80	—.05

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Oct.	5.40	5.42	5.40	5.42	—.06
Dec.	5.45	5.48	5.44	5.46	—.03
Jan.	5.50	5.53	5.49	5.51	—.01
March	5.55	5.57	5.55	5.57	+.01

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	15.04	15.12	15.04	15.06	—.11
Dec.	15.50	15.60	15.45	15.53	—.08

Peru Provides Funds for Dollar Bond Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Republic of Peru, which has made no payments of any kind on its outstanding dollar bonds since 1931, has taken definite steps toward a payment, by depositing $500,000 to the order of its paying agent for the purchase and cancellation of certain coupons of three outstanding loans.

The issues affected are Peruvian National 6 per cent loan, first series, due Dec. 1, 1960; 6 per cent loan, second series, due Oct. 1, 1961, outstanding in the amount of $24,460,500, and the secured 7 per cent loan, due on Sept. 1, 1959, outstanding in the amount of $8,728,000.

Amount of Payments

The partial payment of interest will apply to two coupons of the 7 per cent loan, namely, for Sept. 1, 1931, on which $17.94 has been paid, and for the March 1, 1932, coupons, both of which together will receive the sum of $5.60 for the $1000 bond and $2.80 for the $500 bond.

For the $1000 denomination of the 6 per cent, first series, loan coupons for June 1, 1931, on which $4.46 has been paid, and the coupon for Dec. 1, 1931, both together, a total of $5.97 will be paid, while the same coupons for a $500 denomination will receive about $2.90.

For the second series, 6 per cent loan, $1000 denomination, coupons for April 1, 1931, on which $15.70 has been paid, and coupon for Oct. 1, 1931, both together, the sum of $4.76 will be paid, while the same coupons on the $500 denomination of the same loan will receive $2.38.

Payment of partial interest will also be made on the 6 per cent, second series (National Loan) of £1000 sterling at the rate of $22.19 for the coupon for April 1, 1931, on which $76.40 has been paid, together with the coupon for Oct. 1, 1931. Corresponding payments will also be made on the £500 sterling and £100 sterling bonds of the 6 per cent loan, second series.

Consistent Policy Expected

It was not intimated in the announcement of the offer to bondholders whether it marks a definite policy on the part of the Peruvian Government to be followed in the future when possible, although it is interpreted to mean that the 1937 budget of the Government will include provision for at least similar, if not greater, payments on other matured coupons of the Government bonds.

The dollar debt of Peru is made up of three issues of the Republic totaling $81,580,500, one issue of the Province of Callao in the amount of $1,189,000, and one issue of the city of Lima for $2,887,000, or a grand total of $85,656,500. The provincial and municipal loans referred to have been in default on interest and sinking fund since early in 1932, and no provisions have been made for any resumption of partial interest payments on them. The present offer applies only to the three governmental issues.

Other foreign obligations of the Republic of Peru include a total of £3,782,700 sterling bonds outstanding.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1600	Ala Pow 5s '46	103¾	103	103
100	Ala Pow 5s '51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
500	Ala Pow 5s '68	91⅛	91	91⅛
800	Ala Pow 4½s '67	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
300	Ala Pow 5s '56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1000	Alumin Co 5s '52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
200	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
200	Am G & E 2028	107⅝	106⅞	106⅞
900	Am P & L 6s 2016	93¾	92½	93¼
100	Am Rad 4½s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1100	Apal El Pw 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
100	Appal Pow 5s '41	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
700	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1000	Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅛	98	98
400	As Elec 4½s '53	49	48⅛	48⅛
400	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	73	73	73
600	As G & E 5s '50	50	49⅛	49⅛
300	As G & E 5½s '77	60	60	60
900	As G & E 5s '68	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛
15	As G & E 4½ '49C	47	47	47
2	As T&T 5½s '55A	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
1	Baldw L 6s '38 xw	172	172	172
17	Baldw L 6s '38 ww st	172	172	172
2	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5	Birming Gas 5s '59	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
10	Can Pac 6s '42	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15	Caro P & L 5s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Cen Ill P S 4½s '67 F	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6	Cen P & L 5s '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	79	79	79
1	Cen St El 5½s '54	53	53	53
1	Cen St El 5s '48	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
2	Cen St P & L 5½s '53	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
13	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Chi Dist E 4s '61 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Chi Ry cod5s '27	63	63	63
50	Cities Ser 5s '50	70	69	69⅛
30	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛
6	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	63	63	63
3	Comw'l Ed 5s '53 A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1	Comw'l Ed 4½s '56 C	112	112	112
16	Comw'l Ed 4½s '57 D	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2	Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Comw'l Ed 3¾s '65 H	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	CommuPubSvc5s'60A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Con G&L Ba 3¼s '71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	88	88	88
13	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
19	Det Int Br 6½s '52	7	6⅛	7
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
21	East G&F 4s '56A	87	87	87
8	El Paso El 5s '50A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Elec P&L 5s 2030	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛
3	Emp G & F 5½s '42	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3	Eric Ltg 5s '67	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Fabens Tire 5s '43	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	Fla P&L 5s '54	93	91⅛	91⅛
2	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	Gatin P 5s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	83	82⅛	82⅛
27	Geo Pow 5s '67	98⅛	96	98⅛
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1	Grand Trunk 4s '50	101	101	101
2	Hygrade F 6s '49B	78	78	78
33	Idaho Pow 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Ind E 5s 51 C	85	85	85
3	Ind Svc 5s '50	69	68⅛	68⅛
3	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
9	Ind P&L 5s '57A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16	Inters Pow 5s '52	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛
6	Inters Pow 5s '57	53	53	53
1	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	75	75	75
21	Ia Pub Sv 5s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Jer CenP&L 4½s '61 C	105	105	105
1	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	89¼	89¼	89¼
3	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	104	103⅞	104
1	Lex Util 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
4	Lib McN&L 5s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Lou P&L 5s '57	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Marion Rsv P 4½s '52	101	100½	100½
3	Memph P&L 5s '48	90	90	90
1	Mengel Co 4½s '47	106½	106½	106½
5	Metro Ed 4s '71	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Minn P&L 4½s '78	98¼	97¾	97¾
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	89½	89½	89½
1	Miss Pow 's '55	81	81	81
2	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	78	78	78
1	Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	84	84	84
1	New Amst Gas 5s '48	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
7	N Eng G&E 5s '50	69½	69¼	69¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s '48	70	70	70
10	N Eng G&E 5s'47	70	69½	69½
8	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	97	96⅞	97
4	N Eng Pow 5s '48	94¾	94	94
2	N Orl P S 6s'49 A	79	79	79
1	N Orl P S 5s'42 st	91	91	91
1	NY&West Lt 4s2004	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	NYPenn&O4½s '50wa	108½	108½	108½
4	NY Pow&Lt4½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	49	48¾	48¾
10	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	98½	98½	98½
1	Nor'west P S 5s '57	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Ohio Pub S 6s '53C	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2	Ohio Pub S 5s '54 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	101	101	101
1	Okla Nat Gas4½s'51A	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	89¼	89¼	89¼
6	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	116¾	116¾	116¾
14	Pac P&L 5s '55	74	73¾	73¾
9	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
24	Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	99	98⅝	98⅝
2	Pen El 4s '71 F	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10	Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	101	101	101
12	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	93¾	93½	93¾
12	Peop L&P 5s '79	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s'62	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1	Potomc Ed 5s'56 E	107	107	107
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s'78 D	103	103	103
8	Pub Sv N Ill 5s'56	112	112	112
1	Pub S N Ill 5s'66 C	105	105	105
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s'81F	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Pub S N Ill 4½s'60 I	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	92⅞	92¼	92¼
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s'50C	77½	77½	77½
5	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	74⅝	74	74
1	Safe Har W 4½s'79	108	108	108
2	St L Gas&C 6s'47	12½	12½	12½
22	San Ant PS 5s'58 B	105	105	105
23	Schulte RE 6s'51	35	35	35
10	Shaw W&P 4½s'67 A	104	104	104
1	Shaw W&P 4½s'70 D	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	S E P&L 6s 2025 A	98⅛	98¼	98¼
8	So Cal Ed 3¾s'45	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	103	103	103
5	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60 B	103¼	103	103
1	So'wes Pub S 6s'45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Stand G&E 6s '35	70	69¼	69¼
3	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	70¼	70	70
6	Stand G&E 6s '51	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1	Stand G&E 6s '66	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
4	Stand P&L 6s '57	66⅞	66	66
8	Starrett Corp 5s '50	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞
1	Superpow Ill 4½s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	70	70	70
4	Tex El S 5s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Tex P&L 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Toledo Ed 5s '62	108	108	108
11	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	77	76⅞	76⅞
12	Ulen&Co6s'50 4th ST	83½	82½	82½
5	Unit L&P 6s '75	71	70	70
2	Utah P&L 4½s '44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	92⅞	91⅞	92⅞
6	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	26	25⅝	25⅝
1	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
17	West Pa 5s2030	104	103⅞	103
23	West Tex Ut 5s'57A	94⅞	94	94
3	W Un G&E 5½s'55A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
	Foreign Bonds			
1	Bu Aire Pr7½s'47st	94	94	94
2	Danish Con 5½s'55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
14	It Sup Pw 6s'63A	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
10	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	95	95	95
9	Russ 6½s NC '19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Russ 5½s ctf 1921	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Saxon Pub Wk 6s'37	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1	Unit El Svc 7s'56	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (wat) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Extra				
Mueller Brass Co	10c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
S P Rice Sug Co	$1.05	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Wrt Har Mines Ltd	5c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Accumulated				
Am Power & Light Co $6 pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
Do $5 pf	$1.25	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
Gem Mfg Co "A"	$4	..	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
Int Silv Co 7% pf	$2	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Wh St Cor 6% pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Yellow Tr & Coach Mfg Co pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Increased				
Act B B Mfg Co	40c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
Briggs & St	$1.25	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 3
United Elas Corp	20c	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 3
Interim				
Pin Johnson & Co	7½%	..	....	....
Reduced				
Cont Diam Fibre	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Initial				
Det Pap Prod Corp 6% cum conv pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Wh St Corp $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Regular				
Am Ice Co pf	50c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 7
Am Mach & M Inc.	15c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Am Pap Gds Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 6
Am P & Lt $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
Am Saf Raz Corp	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Am Tob Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Ap E Pr Co $5 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Art Met Wks Inc	20c	Q	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Bell Tel Canada	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 23
Can Cotton, Ltd	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
do, Ltd, pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Can Nor P Corp	30c	Q	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Carpenter Stl Co	25c	..	Sept. 20	Sept. 4
Cebu Sugar Co	30c	..	Sept. 10	Sept. 3
Clu Pea&Co pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Conn Lt & Pow Co	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Contin Diam Fibre	25c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 16
Gen Finance Corp	15c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Gen Theat Eq Crp	25c	..	Sept. 28	Sept. 17
G E P in (WPNY)	30c	S	Sept. 3	Aug. 25
Gr No I Oil Corp	$50	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Hall Lamp Co	10c	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 4
Helme G W	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Hercules Pow Co	$1.50	Q	Sept. 25	Sept. 14
H Elec Chem Co	$1.50	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 19
Inter Salt Co	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Katz D Co pf	1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Lindsay L&Ch pf	17½c	Q	Sept. 20	Sept. 7
Lorrillard	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Louis Land & Exp	10c	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Mathieson Alk W	37½c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 7
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 7
Mueller Brass	25c	Q	Sept. 29	Sept. 14
Muskegon P Ring	50c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Nat Gyps 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Do 5% 2d pf	25c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 18
Nat Mall&Stl Cast	50c	..	Sept. 18	Sept. 4
North Amer	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
No Ontario Pow Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Do	75c	Q	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Ohio As Tel 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sept 1	Aug. 20
Paramount Pict Inc $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do 6% 2d pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Penn Tel 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Pitts Metallurical	25c	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 3
Plymouth Oil	35c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 8
Publica 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 4
Do orig pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Dovot c	50c	..	Sept. 29	Sept. 20
Do n-v c	50c	..	Sept. 29	Sept. 20
Scranton Electric (np) $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Scranton Lace	60c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
So Porto Rico Sug	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do pf	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
So & Atl Tel gtd c	62½c	S	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Sparks With pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 4
Texon Oil & Land	15c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Truax Traer Coal	30c	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 15
Union Car & Carb	80c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Wentworth Mfg	10c	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Wright Harg Min	10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 6

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury August 24: receipts, $31,664,933; expenditures, $19,503,367; balance, $2,839,341,637; customs receipts for the month, $30,367,639. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $789,417,918; expenditures, $1,130,569,994, including $330,338,729 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $341,151,986; gross debt, $36,969,360,390, an increase of $3,691,962 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,540,734, including $1,309,411,988 of inactive gold.

National Convention Lifts Eligibility Ban

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1787.

Members of the National Legislature will be eligible for appointment to public offices under the proposed new Constitution, but not to those that have been created or increased in salary during their presence in the law-making body.

Provision to this effect was formulated and narrowly approved in the Federal Convention today. Thus is left open the possibility of an abuse seriously complained of in the Confederation, where Congress has frequently filled desirable executive and diplomatic offices from its own ranks. But as against this consideration, opponents of ineligibility urge the more liberal rule will attract more capable men to the legislative service and avoid depriving the Government of their talents when needed in other offices.

The question arose on a report submitted Saturday by Judge David Brearly for a special committee appointed on subjects not yet settled. Previous debates had established the rule of ineligibility during the term of office of members of either house with an additional disqualification for one year afterward in the case of the Senate. The committee report struck off this latter restriction, making the rule the same for both chambers.

Pinckney Proposal Loses

Charles Pinckney moved in effect to narrow down the committee draft to a provision which would merely make incompatible the holding of a legislative and a salaried appointive position at the same time. In this way members would not be excluded from being considered for appointments but their seats would be vacated if they accepted. This proposal, however, was voted down decisively.

Mr. King of Massachusetts moved to soften the committee proposal by making the ineligibility apply only to offices created during the member's term in office. Mr. Gorham supported the amendment, saying that as the proposition stood we would be going farther in strictness than have any of the states or even any other country.

Alternative Revealed

But Mr. Sherman was for incapacitating members of the Legislature entirely. Their eligibility would give too much influence to the Executive, he charged, and in this apparently voiced a fear latent with others. For with the President being chosen by the Legislature there is thought to be danger of his making corrupt bargains with its members to appoint them to lucrative offices either in gaining election or in obtaining favorable action on measures.

On the other hand, Gouverneur Morris argued that if members were ineligible for appointments, matters would be made worse, for the Executive would appoint instead their relations and friends to offices and retain the services and votes of the members for his purposes in the Legislature.

Against the general argument of encouraging ability and ambition, Colonel Mason declared, "Instead of excluding merit, the ineligibility will keep out corruption, by excluding office-hunters." And Governor Randolph was "inflexibly fixed against inviting men into the Legislature by the prospect of being appointed to offices."

State Acts Upheld

The King amendment failed by an evenly divided vote of states and Mr. Williamson then renewed a suggestion of Mr. Sherman's to add ineligibility to offices "created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased" during the member's term. This won over the vote of a Georgia delegate, dividing that State, and the count was then five to four, so that the section was adopted.

A section also was adopted stating, "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and the Legislature may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof."

This represented substantially committee report made by Mr. Rutledge, except that a phrase was struck off by which the Legislature could have declared "the effect which judgments obtained in one state shall have in another." Without that phrase, Mr. Wilson remarked the provision amounts to little more than the law of comity which already exists among independent nations.

As amended, there is question whether the article will permit the General Legislature to declare what effect legislative acts of one state shall have in another state. Mr. Randolph said this strengthened his general objection to the whole plan "that its definition of the powers of the Government is so loose as to give it opportunities of usurping all the State powers."

Bankruptcy Laws

One more authority was given to the National Legislature. This is the power "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies," as recommended some days ago by Mr. Pinckney.

After the session today, General Washington again visited the home of Doctor Franklin and this time saw in operation a new machine called a mangle for pressing instead of ironing clothes. He commented that "from the facility with which it dispatches business" it seems "well calculated for table cloths and such articles and would be very useful in all large families."

Considering the General's interest in mechanical inventions it is a bit exceptional that he was not at the trial of the Mr. Fitch's steamboat recently, but Dr. Franklin, for all his own discoveries, is said to be skeptical of this attempt, doubting if it can be made practical to install so large and costly a machine as a steam engine in a boat.

Sheffield's Cutlery

Sheffield, Eng., has been noted for the manufacture of cutlery since Chaucer's time.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

After the major compromises on representation and the slave trade, the convention had largely completed the framework of its proposed system of government and settled down to the rapid whittling away of details which remained in order that the delegates, now more than three months in session, might go home.

Today: Convention decided members of the national legislature will be eligible for appointment to public offices except those created or increased in salary during their presence in the lawmaking body.

Tomorrow: Delegates see prospect of solving problem of selecting chief executive.

Typing by Children Makes Study Play, Alberta Man Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAYMOND, Alta.—To turn work and study into playtime has always seemed a desirable accomplishment, and J. F. Elder of Raymond has achieved amazing success in his efforts along this line for by teaching young children to use the typewriter. They have at the same time learned to read and spell and write, all in the guise of an absorbing pastime in kindergarten. Mr. Elder who operates a service station here started teaching his own daughter to write on a typewriter before she was of school age.

Last winter Mr. Elder organized a primary typewriting class in Raymond and about two months ago he widened the scope of his new teaching system when he established a kindergarten school. It is understood that one of the large typewriter manufacturers is now backing this undertaking.

The kindergarten class numbers 20 to 25 children and the typewriting classes about 40 or 50, including grade children as well as the "infants."

In explaining the results of this unusual method of tuition Mr. Elder said he believed that the typewriter is a convenient and useful tool for the modern student, but its real value and worth lies in its use by kindergarten and primary children.

By working through the child's natural aptitude for play in using the typewriter, one has an interesting, easy method of teaching subjects such as reading, spelling and composition.

Steel's Span Grows

The 34,000,000 tons of finished steel produced in the United States in 1936 will have an average life of 33½ years, the American Iron and Steel Institute calculates. Fifty years ago steel had an average life of about 15 years.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-36, Mass

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping. Etching. Everyday. Humorous. Religious Boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 112, Boston, Mass.

MAKE extra money spare time showing my "Exclusive Selections." $1 Assortment. 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains. Engraved Holiday Stationery, 50c. Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWER, Dept. 168-G, Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Ring, unique, beautiful Australian black opal, 12x5-5½ m., platinum mounting, 2 diamonds; stone has figure of woman with flowing robe, changing color every move, blue, yellow, aqua, red; collector's gem. Box 27, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe, 465 West 150th St., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 18 Park Vale—4 light outside rooms, oak floors, fireplace, frigidaire, screened porch. LONgwood 5578.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG lady wishes to share another's apartment or lease modern studio; $35. CI. 7-3051 (Apt 6-W. Rear).

REFINED gentleman to share my spacious one-room apartment, $25 each monthly. Frank B. Mitchell, 178 Fifth Ave., Apt. 10-A, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., SHERIDAN SQ., 10, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower city.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
HAMMOND HOUSE
22-24 SAGAMORE ROAD
At this address there are a few of the choicest five, six and seven room fireproof apartments to be had in Westchester County. We desire to contact discriminating families who are seeking the best in living environment.
LEWIS S. LATIMER, President
26 Latimer Lane Bronxville 3375-R
Original Ownership Management

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Opportunity for enterprising person to purchase party and gift shop for $12,000; best location in Westchester County, N. Y. State. Box P-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4343.

CORSETIERES

SPIRELLA CORSETS
Designed scientifically for you; in ten minutes in your home; see your figure at its best. Beth Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y. ESplanade 7-4660.

Local Classified

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency. Male-female domestic help, male, female, all nationalities. 1457 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn N. Y. MA. 6-[illegible]

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorators, for every room; also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest bedding and studio beds. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-9973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER. Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Cerlis, Designer. 12 West Street Boston HAN 5971.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Drop forge die sinker, experienced in making dies for small tools such as pliers; permanent job; give full particulars; confidential. CHAMPION DeARMENT TOOL CO., Meadville, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple with children; plain cooking; to live in; no washing or ironing. Call evenings, MYStic 5235-M. 58 Third St., Medford.

CAPABLE woman for general housework, good cook, three in family, references. Box 57, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laurelton 8-4061. 140-38 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED

ADDRESS of manufacturer of "Marko," a glass cleaning compound; formerly located near Boston. HOLMES, Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's Office, 3 mornings per week. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960. CH. 4-6358.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Pitt 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom, N H

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE VICINITY
Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $8,000; under $50 to carry, monthly
NASH AND BOGART
Scarsdale 930

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7020

FOR SALE—In the Bedfords, 40 miles from N. Y. C., small old six-room house, modernized; about two acres; very attractive; price $12,000; sell furnished if desired. EN. 2-4014, or write Box K-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board in private home by business woman; mid-Manhattan preferred. Write Box C-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 51 St. Stephen St. — Attractive rooms, quiet house; privileges; parking; tourists accommodated. COM. 6953.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS CASWELL, 24 Gainsboro St. Tel. Circle 7102.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-3 outside rooms in business man's apartment (alone), kitchen; parking. ASP. 5247 or BEAcon 2869, eves.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful, large room with kitchen facing drive, also room with bath; near all transportation; private family. Tel. UN. 4-6547.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
HOME FOR TOURISTS
Permanent or transients. Mrs. R. B. Wardwell, 235 Humphrey St. Tel. Breakers 9033-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESTAURANT EXECUTIVE
OPERATOR SMALL HOTEL
Fifteen years, all phases, costs, reports, payrolls, maintenance, systematizing, purchasing, cooking, menu construction, supervision. Desirous of contacting in southern states. Now employed in Rochester, N. Y.
JOHN D. JONES, 741 Hampton Ave. Schenectady, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION - Housekeeper — Within the scope of this advertisement there should be a motherless adult household or elderly couple needing a New England woman of education and refinement; thoroughly experienced, very capable, to take charge of home and make family comfortable. Write Box B-31, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

GREATER BOSTON — Position, companion; mature woman; college graduate, quiet, refined. MRS. HATCH, 58 Glenrose Ave., East Braintree, Mass.

YOUNG woman desires position chambermaid, hotel or private; experienced, anywhere. Write Box Z-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SPACE WANTED

SMALL space wanted in established place for radio repair workshop; downtown Brooklyn. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N J

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C RHinelander 4-9111.

BIG CASH prices for women's worn old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th, Chickering 4-4406. Opposite Macy's, near Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO. 1 West 34th Street, New York, Wisconsin 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon Wed and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Reg. $65 Men's Imported
WINTER OVERCOATS
$39.85
Main Floor

Come to Howland's for Complete Back-to-School Outfitting
This complete department store is ready to outfit children of all ages from top to toe. And equip them with all the supplies they'll need for school opening.
Howland's

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes One Price
All Styles $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

PIES CAKE
NUT BREAD
Margaret Doyle's Bake Shop
376 Wood Avenue *Delivery*

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Visit our large and beautiful store
Tel. 228 26 West Putnam Ave.

Plumbing, Heating Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
31 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

Golden Guernsey
America's Table Milk
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
SUNNY VALLEY FARM
In Greenwich, Bridge St. Tel. 2080

Come In and See Our Display of
1938 Radios
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

Clocks
Seth Thomas Chelsea
Telechron
W. D. Webb, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1897
TEL. 74-M 117 Greenwich Ave.

Time For School
Lunch Kits—$1.75
Special—School Portfolio holds books, Thermos, Sandwiches $2.35
Greenwich Hardware Co.
TEL. 805 325 GREENWICH AVE.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3611 1:30-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Prayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-4461

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
[illegible] MAIN STREET

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 5-1341

MERIDEN

YOU are invited to see the grand showing of Spring
Enna Jetticks
$5 to $6
Besse Boynton Store

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Last Week of August Sale of Reduced Furniture
Bullard Fowler & La Place
W. Main Street Phone 3200

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES for DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meat—Groceries
Sea Food
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Ph. 6300
437-439 West Main Street

AUGUST SALE of FINE FURS
Connecticut Furriers
57-59 West Main Street Phone 2360

Be Sure Your SUMMER WHITES are SANITONED at
NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
415-90 West Main Street Phone 364

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
9 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple St.
Called For and Delivered
Hat Renovating

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
MILLER TIRES
LUBRICATION
BATTERIES
[illegible] WHALLEY AVE. 7-[illegible]

GODFREY'S SERVICE STATION
Esso
Tires Washing Repairing Parking
Products
CROWN and HIGH STREETS

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1883
[illegible] PERRY STREET [illegible]

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

ANDRE & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Announce the Opening of Their NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 8-8150

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y* OLD* HARD* WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NEW LONDON

BOOKS Are Good Companions
You Will Find the Latest Always in Stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware · Watches
Brooches · Bracelets · Rings
Necklaces · Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO NORWALK

O. and B. Dry Goods
A Full Line of Children's Wear for School Opening
45 MAIN ST. NORWALK

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

The Hour Press
Book and Commercial Printing
32 Wall St. Tel. 957 Norwalk
(Up One Flight)

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-[illegible]
1-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now Showing
The new Fall Worsted-Tex Suits and Knit-Tex Topcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes
EXPERT FITTER IN ATTENDANCE
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-[illegible]
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Heating, Plumbing, Sheet Metal Work, Roofing, Oil Burners Fuel Oil
Barlow Bros. Co.
61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

"ARABELLE" Silk Stockings
Made especially for us, to enable us to give you the BEST Silk Stocking to be bought for less than one dollar. They are a fine Pure Silk (4 thread), in Chiffon and light service weights, all the leading shades, sizes 8½ to 10½.
Sold only by
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
At 79c a pair
Mail Orders Filled

Hordens
Our delicious PEACH ICE CREAM is one of our specials for warm summer days.
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

Laundering, Dry Cleaning
Rug and Furniture Cleaning
41 Jefferson St. Phone 3-3161 for
PERRY SERVICE

Our Annual Blanket Sale
Plan to buy your bedding now. Prices are advancing. Take advantage of our low ones.
The Miller & Peck Co.

May we help with suggestions for painting your home? Estimates cheerfully given.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Ph. 4-3636

10% to 50% Off
In Our August Sale of Furniture
HOWLAND-HUGHES

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

STORM'S HEALTH SHOES
Featuring
Health Spot Shoes
Dickerson Arch Lock Shoes
307 N. CHARLES ST. PLaza 3775

NEW YORK

ALBANY

BUDGET YOUR FUEL WITH BLACKBURN
HI-TEST COAL
COKE OR AMBRICOAL
Phone 4-9111

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

WHITNEY'S
August Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
10% to 40% Off

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time. Save by ordering now.
Builders' Supplies
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
263-283 GRAND AVE. Dial 7-2369

James H. Carver Co., Inc.
Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
318 Court St. 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

For more than 50 years The Community Shopping Center
Built on a Foundation of "GOOD GOODS—SQUARE DEALING—FAIR PRICES"
Men's, Women's, Children's Apparel
Household Goods and Furnishings
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
Now Showing
The Newest Creations in I. Miller Beautiful Shoes for Fall

"Vogue's Ideal College Wardrobe"
—featured in its own exciting shop on Sisson's Third Floor. College seniors and undergraduates serving as fashion advisers.
Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
(INCORPORATED)
Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
1059—0959 Tel.
71 Pondfield Road

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATION
Batteries and Recharging
Lubrication and Tire Service
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Delaware and Amherst RI. 9764

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 3898

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

HENS & KELLY CO.
August Furniture Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Main and Mohawk St.
BUFFALO

GRANT 3388
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Claremont Shop
New Hats for Fall and Winter at $2.00. Others to $10.00.
A full line of Guaranteed Hosiery at 59c up.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

All Makes of Fountain Pens Repaired
THE PEN SHOP
Has the fountain pen you need for school. See the new Parker Vacumatic—it holds about 12,000 words of ink! Matched Parker Pen and Pencil Sets
347 Ellicott Sq. Bldg. WA. 6883

JOS. W. OEHLER
Custom Tailor
Fall Line of Imported and Domestic Suitings Now on Display
46 Hempstead Avenue
Langfield near Bailey PA. 7225

GLOVERSVILLE

School and College Apparel
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.
Department Store

Back to School
In Smart Style yet Economically at Tim's Official Store
H. I. ABDELLA
7-9-11 Church St., Gloversville

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Our Mid-Summer Shoe Sale is in full swing with Greatly Reduced Prices on GOOD FOOTWEAR
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Williams & Dye Co.
Esso
Care-free for it!
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Shop at REED'S
84 East State St.
Various Varieties of Perennial Roots
Cut Flowers—GLADIOLUS
Fruit and Vegetables in season
BOUQUETS—ALL SIZES

SHIRLEY TEMPLE SCHOOL FROCKS
for Girls 5 to 12
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

The New "Bradley" Knits
Exclusive in Jamestown at
NELSON'S STORE of Specialty Shops
EAST SECOND STREET

Chautauqua Paint Headquarters
121 E. Third Street Tel. 5705
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Modern Wall Papers
FREE DELIVERY

KENMORE

Brownbilt Shoes
For Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls
Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Henne Coke
10 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1200

We invite you to see our
BIRDSEYE
FROSTED FOODS
Choice selection of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and poultry
WERNER'S
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI 2564

LARCHMONT

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Celebrating Our
10th Anniversary
AUGUST FUR SALE
25%-40% Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main St. Phone Ind. 3-5235

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

Have you played tennis at
BURWOOD
Tennis Courts?
191st Street and Northern Boulevard
Management Eunice Burnham

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

There Are
OUTDOOR TABLES
Under the Trees at
ACAMPORA'S
Professional Pharmacy
At the Inn, Station Sq.

FREEPORT

Back to School with
CAROL GREEN'S
Colorful
BLOUSES ● SWEATERS
SKIRTS and ACCESSORIES
60 So. Main St Ph. Freeport 6163

AUGUST FUR SALE
Until August 28th Our Custom Made Fur Coats Will Be Subject to Summer Reduction. A Group of Ready-to-Wear Coats, Made on the Premises, Included in this Sale.
FUR COATS From $100
CLOTH COATS TO ORDER
Remodeling—Repairing
WEISS E. Merrick Rd.
CUSTOM FURRIER Ph. Freeport 4466

Barasch's
61 South Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Boys' and Girls' Outfitters
SCHOOL CLOTHES

Sharlene
Modes, Inc.
"The Individual Dress Shop"
82 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Freeport, Long Island

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

ESSO
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
33 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive
Tel. Hempstead 616 Estab. 1905

Original
S. M. HARRIS
Optometrists and Opticians
OF NASSAU COUNTY
OFFICE HOURS:
Daily: 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
Saturdays Until 8 p. m.
40 MAIN ST. Above Grant's Dept. Store

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

JACKSON HEIGHTS

DULION'S
HOME COOKING
Luncheon — Dinner — Sundays
25c and up 50c and 65c 85c
3744 90th Street Hav. 6-1079

Radio
Repairs
and Installations
All work guaranteed.
FORDHAM RADIO
8108 37th Ave. HAV. 9-5500

AUGUST FUR SALE
Ready-Made Coats
or Made to Order
Queens Retail Furrier, Inc.
3737 82nd Street Newtown 9-5525

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Alterations free. Garments $5 and over kept in repair for life of garment without charge. Featuring "KANT-RUN" Stockings. Guaranteed not to run.
67 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU ENAMEL PAINTS
35 Atlantic Ave. Telephone Lyn 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MUELLER'S
CANDY SHOP
82 Atlantic Avenue

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777
Second Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

KURT ROELOFFS
OPTICIAN
35 EAST MAIN STREET
Telephone
PATCHOGUE 1424

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of Lucas
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
100 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
134-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 250 Tel. Sayville 540

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 500 Ronkonkoma 140
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-6153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Super-Shell Gasoline
BASHE BROS., INC.
At Your Service
Day or Night
102nd St. and 88th Ave. Cleveland 3-9782
111th St. and Atlantic Ave. Cleveland 3-9633

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Furniture
9206 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-1180—7-1186
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW AND REBUILT
WASHING MACHINES
Liberal Allowance for Old Washer. Expert Service
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK at GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429
All Repairing Done on the Premises

ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 723

Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists
in Frances Fox
Preparations
282 MERRICK ROAD

JOHN C. WEGHORN
AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
48 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 Pharmacy Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave.
Ask about our convenient payment plan for
CORONA PORTABLES

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except, Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Again NORGE Leads
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON • ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2800

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Bldg.
11 Fiske Place
Hillcrest 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
50 WEST 129TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

VOGEL'S
SHOE CO.
36 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1696

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4071, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry
Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day.
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
453 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot
Frigidaires $139.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a Long-serving Westchester 76 years.
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 981 North Ave.

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters
Are Graduate
Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
535 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"Ready-to-Use" Dry Goods
Other stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

Send Him Away to
School or College
Outfitted by
BENJAMIN'S, INC.
23 Mechanic Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Opposite

CHARLES
LADIES'
HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
205 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
23 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

SCHROEDER BROS.
VANDERVEER PARK MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fruits Vegetables
Fresh Meats and Fish
1397 FLATBUSH AVE.
Corner Ave. "H" MAnsfield 6-7620

ELEANORE
Hairdresser
BUckminster 4-8884
989 Flatbush Ave. near Albemarle Rd.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

Stop in and see the
New Thor Washers and Ironers
at the
Great Kills Electric Shop
3982 Amboy Road
Great Kills Phone Honeywood 6-1331

PORT RICHMOND

Westerleigh Press
Distinctive Printing
Commercial, Club, Church, School
1937 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond, S. I. Tel. Gib. 2-2413

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, INC.
Milk and Cream
Butter and Eggs
Gibraltar 2-0800-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

PORT RICHMOND

LOBEL'S
187 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond
LARGEST and LEADING Children's Outfitters—Infancy to 16 Years
See Our New Fall and School Line
Finest Quality at the Lowest Cost
PHONE GIB. 2-5910

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 450
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

A-B-C
SAFE-T-TONE PERCALES
New for Fall—25c Per Yard
The John R. Jones Store
12-16 North Division Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

The Trend of
Present-Day Youth:
FIRST TO LUCKEY'S . . .
THEN OFF TO SCHOOL!
Everything the young student needs, from erasers to prom frocks.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Every Bite a Treat
When you buy Cakes and Pastries at
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main St., near Market

HANKINSON
ESSO
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this season.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
53 STATE STREET MAIN 1317
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1878
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning
for
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
Knit work a speciality.
322 COTTAGE ST. GENESEE 614

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN
FOR
FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

HARRY P. RUPPERT
Real Estate
111 Commerce Building
Main 1883

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S
MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 9690

SCHENECTADY

You Need No Longer Be Told
That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barney's
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 2-2127 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE
DOUGHNUTS
Famous From
Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries
Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane
Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
900 EAST GENESEE STREET

LIFE INSURANCE
and
RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 2-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.
of Hartford, Conn.

Insure With
WILSON
and Save Money
WILSON—Mutual Insurance
134 W. ONONDAGA 2-5036

Powder Puff Beauty Shop
We Appreciate
Your Patronage
326 South Warren Tel. 2-4540

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

HOTEL SYRACUSE MEN'S SHOP
Final August Sale
Rogers Peet, Langley and Timely Suits
156 East Onondaga Tel. 2-5990

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST.
208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church. UTICA, N. Y.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

WELLS AUGUST
BEDDING SALE
Fine wool blankets, comfortables, sheets, pillow cases and other bedding accessories of Wells quality and dependability, priced at savings not to be overlooked. See local announcements for complete details.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

"LYNN" "LOMBARD" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and
Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
223 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-5080

WATERTOWN

BACK-TO-SCHOOL
FASHIONS
Everything from hair ribbons for kindergarteners to dance frocks for prom trotters, featured in a special series of back-to-school events at Watertown's best educated store!
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good
Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 8877-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELSA MAY
BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
301 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10602 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
Automatic Washers
Bottled Ironers
Notarius
Appliance Co.
125 E. POST ROAD—W. P. 2605

PREPARE
for next winter's comfort NOW by putting your heating system in proper working order.
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
45 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7160-61

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

LOUISE HAIRDRESSER
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
Specializing in
Permanent Waves and
Scalp Treatments
171 Grand Street
Tel. W. P. 2260

BACK TO SCHOOL!
In the GRO-TRED SHOES
for Boys and Girls
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 833

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waves
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

SCHOOL TOGS
Knitted Suits
$5.95 and $8.95
Gertrude Meyers, Inc.
124 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Samuel Peyser
Optician
112 Mamaroneck Avenue
WHITE PLAINS 575

YONKERS

THE
EMPIRE
MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4720—1696 32 LAWRENCE ST.

Trade at the
Yonkers Leading Dairy
Known for Quality
at Lowest Prices
475 SOUTH BROADWAY
Tel. Yonkers 9155

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Associates, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Cargill in Montreal Star
The Master Key?

—Elderman in Washington Post
The Fair-Haired Boy

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
The Refugee!

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Fond Memories!

—Elderman in Washington Post
Before the Frost Sets In

Sunbonnet Sue



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Adam's Legendary 'Apple'

Strangely enough, the Bible provides no trace of evidence to support the widespread popular belief that when Eve succumbed to the wiles of the serpent, and tasted the forbidden fruit—afterwards giving it to her husband, Adam—they were indeed eating apples.

The physical nature of the tree is not expressly stated. It is referred to simply as "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil" (Gen. 2:9, 17 etc.) which stood "in the midst of the garden" (3:3); and its fruit was not to be eaten or even touched on pain of death (ibid.). Yet it appeared to Adam and his wife to be especially desirable, "good for food . . . pleasant to the eyes . . . to be desired to make one wise"; so Eve "took of the fruit thereof, and did eat," being followed in this by Adam (verse 6).

Though there is no express reference to "apples" in the book of Genesis, this type of fruit did grow in Palestine and in neighboring countries (Song of Solomon: 2:5).

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Gardener

For years Jim D—— had worked as gardener on a large estate; but he was eventually obliged to go out "on his own," so to speak.

Out of the numerous jobs that came his way, he developed a thriving business of caring for people's plants. "Let me put your flowers to sleep for the winter," he advertised. He would dig up and carefully label the tulips and other bulbs and would place them in the cellar, taking into account the necessary amount of dryness, light, and heat.

Then the natural thing was to have Jim to set them out in the spring. Again his gardening experience helped him reset the bulbs or roots at the right depth and in the right type of soil. Soon Jim had a dozen or two gardens to look after, those belonging to persons of small means who found it cheaper to hire him than a regular gardener.

Jim was able to hire two assistants the third year, and his plant skill became widely known. He was employed to set out and look after plants in cemeteries, where the oversight of a florist would be prohibitive in cost. In addition to looking after plants and trees in many gardens and yards, he added a grass-cutting and hedge-pruning department, which gave work to several boys during most of the year, and simplified the work of those who owned yards and lawns to be mowed.

Mary F. A., Washington.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Millinery being what it is, it wouldn't pay any woman office seeker to toss her hat in the ring. No one would know it was a hat.

St. Louis Star-Times: A vacationist is a person who thinks friends back home care how many blankets he sleeps under.

Judge: Another lesson you can learn right at home is that you can trust only one end of a tube of shaving cream.

In Lighter Vein

Subject for Debate

"Well," remarked the married man, after examining his friend's new flat, "I wish I could afford a place like this."

"Yes," said his friend, "you married men may have better halves, but we bachelors usually have better quarters."—Tit-Bits.

Clubs for Women

"Do you believe in clubs for women?"

"Certainly I do. But only after kindness has failed."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Progressive?

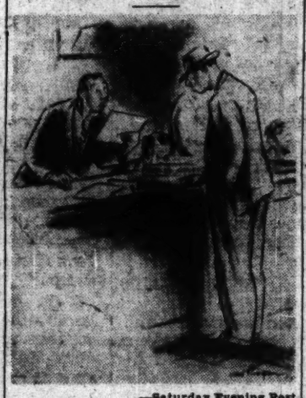
"Is your new boy friend progressive?"

"It's hard to say. He wears last year's clothes, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's salary."

Back at Work

"Did you enjoy your vacation?"

"Yes, but there's nothing like the feel of a good desk under your feet!"



—Saturday Evening Post

"But, Sir—It's Customary to Send Birthday Greetings Prepaid."

Parson's Sideline

The Northerner had come to London for his summer holiday, and a friend was showing him the sights of the great city.

One famous building after another was pointed out to him—Westminster Abbey, the Tower, London Bridge—but he showed no interest at all.

At last his friend took him along to St. Paul's Cathedral, certain that at this fine building the Yorkshireman would show some excitement.

For a moment the Northerner stood gazing up at the porch. Then he sighed and turned to his guide and said, "Th' parson chap 'ere keeps a champion lot o' pigeons."—Montreal Star.

With Uncle Bennie

"Did you put your overcoat away in moth balls to keep the moths away?"

"No; I put it away with three gold balls to keep the wolf away."—Tit-Bits.

Miss Webster

Teacher: "Now, can any of you girls tell me what a mandate is?"

Pupil: "Yes, Miss, an appointment with a gentleman."—Musical America.

"Ladies Will Please Remove Hats!"

Lady (in theater): "Pardon me, sir. Does my hat bother you?"

Gentleman (behind): "No, but it bothers my wife. She wants one like it."—Labor Leader (Toronto.)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hands and Feet Guessing

The players are divided into two sides, one team going out of the room. In front of the open door, place a screen, above which no players of the opposite side can be seen. Those who are on the outside then walk past, holding up their hands above the top of the screen. Those left in the room must then guess the owners of the hands. After all of A's side have shown their hands, B's side goes out, and does the same. The team which scores the more points in the end, wins.

If the feet are to be shown instead of the hands, the screen should be raised not more than a few inches from the floor, so that just the shoes may be seen underneath, the game then proceeding as above.—Julia G., Osage City, Kan.

Odds and Ends

Oranges for China

More than 50,000 pounds of oranges are imported by China from the United States every month. The interesting point is that the orange originated in South China and Burma.

Indian Molars Shine

Despite the comparative poverty of its masses, India purchases more American toothpaste than any other foreign country.

Quotation for Today

BE kind, and seek always to be kinder, amid all the injustice of men and the hardships of fate. . . . Be gentle and of a good countenance even in bitter quarrels, win through experience and never let it harm that inward treasure.—ROMAIN ROLLAND.

Wash Day



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. E. M. Ritchie, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith.

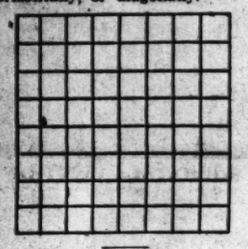
Cryptogram

Henry W. Longfellow once had the following remarks to make regarding literary critics:

"ABCDCAE FBG EGHDCHGIE CH DJG KBFHL FBNO PQ IGDDGBE EDFDCFHGL FD DJG APBHGBE PQ HGRESFSGBE FHL BGTCGRE DP AJFIIGHKG GTGBO HGR FVDJPB."

Placing the Dots

Try placing 8 dots in the squares below so that no one dot will be in line with another, either vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.



Letter Changing

Here's an easy one. Try changing FOG to SUN in 3 moves.

How Many Times?

A certain pail holds 2 quarts and 1 pint of water. How many times can it be filled from a container which holds 5 gallons?

Radio Announcers

The names of 10 prominent radio announcers have been somewhat scrambled. Can you straighten them out as indicated by the example checked?

1	Don	Milton	
2	Tiny	Bob	
3	Ken	Wilson	✓
4	Jimmy	Phil	
5	Gross	McNamee	
6	Niles	Carpenter	
7	Harry	Ruffner	
8	Brown	Wallington	
9	Graham	Von Zell	
10	Stewart	Ken	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Test a Minute



"Safe at Home!"

Daily Anecdote

Modest Shackleton

Once, while preparing to deliver a lecture in an obscure town in the north of England, Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, peeped through the curtains to "check up on the house." He was delighted to find a rather good audience, and remarked his pleasure to the chairman.

"Yes," replied the latter, "I think you are going to have as big an audience as the handbell ringers had last week."

"That," remarked Sir Ernest later, when telling the story, "is the sort of thing that keeps me modest."

What a Man Does

When a man does only what he must do, he will remain all his life in the rank and file. He will always have to be ordered about. It is what a man does of his own accord that counts.—Anon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Dog or Camp?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

Twelve-year-old Margaret is a little Negro girl, the oldest of six children. Her family have been on relief; but for months, efforts have been made to send Margaret to the Y. W. C. A. camp for a week—this would entail an expense of $2.50.

During a recent laundry strike, the mother was able to get some laundry work, and Margaret helped her with the washing; and they managed to save $1.75 toward the camp fund.

The most prized possession and constant companion of the children is a mongrel dog, quite nondescript. Just as the goal seemed to be in sight that would insure the trip to camp, the dog catcher came by and served notice that the dog would be taken to the pound unless the tax of $1.50 were paid.

This was a blow to the whole family, as the only available cash was Margaret's $1.75. But after a thoughtful night she decided she would give up her camp trip and save the dog for the other children. So early the next morning she took him down and got his license, and was very happy about her decision.

However, Margaret will not lose her week at camp. The social worker on the family's case has paid the expense out of her private funds, and has also provided clothing and bedding necessary for the trip.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Duty Delegated to Board

Question: According to our bylaws an applicant for membership first fills in answers to a list of questions. Then the bylaw reads as follows: "The Executive Board shall consider these applications and answers to the list of questions and shall appoint a time for conferences with the candidates."

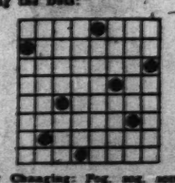
A committee of three has been appointed to confer with the candidate and make a report to the Executive Board. Does the bylaw mean that this committee must be made up of members of the Executive Board? Or may it consist of those chosen from the membership?

Answer: It seems to the writer beyond reasonable doubt that the implication and intent of the bylaw is that the board shall confer with the candidates; otherwise the wording of the bylaw would have been "shall appoint a committee to confer with the candidates." Under the present wording it would be permissible for the board to delegate to a committee of its own members the duty of conferring and recommending, but it does not seem in accord with the plain intent of the bylaw to appoint a committee of non-members.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Critics are sentinels in the grand army of letters, stationed at the corners of newspapers and reviews to challenge every new author."

Placing the Dots:



Letter Changing: Fog, sog, son, sun.

How Many Times?: 3 times.

Radio Announcers: Don Wilson, Tiny Ruffner, Ken Carpenter, Jimmy Wallington, Milton Cross, Ken Niles, Harry Von Zell, Bob Brown, Graham McNamee, Phil Stewart.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hartgood's Castle*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Roc Returns With a Few Boats*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Gunning for Customers

PRIMITIVE as warfare was under Alexander or Hannibal, it was at least logical enough to enlist loot as an incentive. People used weapons to take commodities and manufactures away from other peoples, not to insist on other peoples' accepting useful things the invaders wanted to sell. Hunting customers with a gun probably had not been thought of as an aid to business.

This technique came in with industrialization, and is being practiced by Japan along with its extensive adoption of other Western methods. The swiftness of Japan's transformation has made that country more susceptible to the strains of a customer hunt than most countries today would be.

The strain placed on Japan's economy by Japanese expansionism in China is illustrated by the fall of Japanese 6½ per cent bonds on the New York market, from a price above 100 to about 75 within a few months.

To assume that economic weaknesses necessarily must preclude a military success for Japan in China would be to forget Italian operations in Ethiopia. Much was said of Italy's financial difficulties, lack of raw materials and economic isolation that implied a failure in the African campaign. Economically, Ethiopia probably is still a problem to Italy, as Manchoukuo is to Japan. Militarily and politically, each country seems pleased with its bargain.

It is not so much whether a military success is possible as at what price it is possible that should interest the Japanese people, and indeed all other peoples. The price Japan is paying to pursue expansionism on the Asiatic mainland is higher than most persons realize.

It is not only, as Hu Shih stated so clearly in a recent issue of Foreign Affairs, that Japan's aggressiveness has produced in China a unity which must become one of Japan's stiffest hurdles. It is not only that Japan has already parted with undisputed moral influence in the Far East for the hope of a hegemony that will be subject to long and costly dispute. Beyond this, Japan is jeopardizing her economic position in the world by the very methods that her military leaders have chosen to improve it.

In this there is a point for other nations besides Japan. Industrialization put upon the islands the task of finding new markets for their products. By combining Western mass production methods with Eastern wage standards the Japanese found the way to the world's markets. And by the method of conquest Japan has been undermining, to an extent only now becoming apparent, the great and necessary trade advantage she held against countries with higher production costs.

As Nathaniel Peffer observes in an article in the current issue of Harpers Magazine, the costs of building up army and navy have until recently been met by loans. That source of financing is gradually drying up, as is indicated in the announcement of increased taxation. From now on military expenses will have to be met more and more by taxation.

In Japan's case, the addition means a lessening of Japanese ability to produce goods at prices unmatchable by other countries. It means that tariff barriers set up against Japanese goods become more effective. And all this at a time when, as Mr. Peffer further points out, Japan must feel acutely her interdependence with all other countries on world trade.

Gunning for customers is an unsound business policy for reasons other than that the gunning exterminates so many of the customers. If Japan wants China's markets, Japanese business men know how to get them. If she wants China's friendship, Japanese liberals and moderates have voiced sound opinions as to how that may be acquired. Left to the direction of these leaders, instead of to that of ambitious militarists, Japan no doubt would have found markets in China as readily as elsewhere in a world familiar with the "Made in Japan" label.

Sail, Ho!

SOMEWHERE out on the heaving brink of the broad Atlantic, south by east from Brenton's Reef, two lofty relics of blue-water windjammer days are racing toward Bermuda in a contest such as sentimental shellbacks have not seen since sail was supreme upon the seas. As though with a wave of Neptune's trident, Newport's summer pageantry of careening sail shifts with magic suddenness from tall-sparred America's Cup yachts to scenes that re-enact the glories of the stately clipper.

Full half a century has elapsed since folk on Newport quaysides have heard the click of the capstan, the creak of halyards in the blocks, the quick command of the mate and the lusty chant of brawny men heaving on the braces as a full-rigged ship gets up anchor, sheets home her canvas and puts to sea. Such is the scene that unfolds once more as two full-rigged relics of that long-departed era embark on a match race to Bermuda, 660 miles away.

A couple of empty silver pots lie at the foot of the rainbow that lures William Gubelmann's yacht Seven Seas and H. Huntington Hartford's full-rigger Joseph Conrad toward a safe and speedy landfall outside St. David's Head. If the winner hears the lookout's hail, "Land, Ho!" three days out from Newport her skipper can consider that a smart passage. As good, all things considered, as that of those roaring clippers which now wing their way between Bermuda and New York in regular five-hour flights.

But the contestants' time more likely will be nearer six days than three. The prevailing winds are from the south, which means the ships will have head winds to buck in the long thresh to the island where the lilies and the onions grow. Neither the Seven Seas, which long sailed them as the Swedish training ship Abraham Rydeberg, nor the Joseph Conrad, which once mothered Danish sea cadets under the name of George Stage, are particularly fast.

But though many a yacht could sail circles around them both, there is nothing afloat that can surpass them in the glamour and the beauty of the ocean age they help to keep alive.

Britain and America's Past

CERTAINLY Great Britain is interested in America's present. American plays are to be seen at half London's theaters; American films are to be seen in all Britain's cinemas; an American novel like "Gone With the Wind" goes in Britain like hot cakes. But is Britain interested in America's past?

The answer is yes, but various educational authorities are advocating that interest should be increased and developed by a widespread extension of the facilities for studying the history of the United States provided in British universities and colleges. There has long been a fruitful interchange of personnel between English and American university institutions. Britain has lent Profs. Harold Laski and Gilbert Murray and many others to the United States; and in return America has sent numerous distinguished scholars to Britain.

Meanwhile the world in general might well pay some attention to the way in which English and American historians write of each other's countries. It is a fact of common knowledge that Britain and America—not then the United States—once had a rather violent disagreement. It has been noted that, in that dispute, the case most favorable to England can be found in some American texts while among the most eloquent and firm defenders of America are English writers. There is a hint here for historians of every country who sincerely desire peace.

Court Reform

WHETHER or not the Supreme Court fight is over is anybody's guess. President Roosevelt, in signing the very attenuated judicial reform bill, describes it as "a moderate and limited advance into a field which calls for further and more complete exploration."

Without speculating on moves which may or may not follow, let us examine the points made by the President in his analysis of this bill.

It leaves untouched, he says, any method of relieving the burden on the Supreme Court. The work of the court may even be increased somewhat by the expediting of constitutional cases to that tribunal. Yet the hearings on the judiciary bill showed the Supreme Court well up with its work and showed cases moving to a decision with all reasonable speed, once on its docket. If the Supreme Court ever needs relief, the court itself will be the best authority to consult on means of easing the burden.

The legislation just enacted makes no increase in the personnel of the lower federal courts, Mr. Roosevelt complains. This criticism has some validity. The Judicial Conference not long ago recommended four additional judges and some detached observers have believed a larger number desirable. It would have been better if these had been provided at once, but they can be added at any time by the ordinary legislative process of authorizing judges in the districts where needed and providing for occasional temporary transfers.

A significant point made in the public discussion of the President's court plan was that congestion of dockets does not follow any correlation with the age of judges in the various districts. Efficiency is not necessarily a matter of years. Yet both the Supreme Courts and the lower courts have known occasional cases of a jurist staying on the bench beyond his term of usefulness. Mr. Roosevelt anticipates this may still be the case notwithstanding the opportunity now to retire on full pay.

If provision on that point be necessary, the orderly method would be to prescribe compulsory retirement at 75 by constitutional amendment. That proposal would be accepted by a number who opposed the packing of the Supreme Court by statutory enactment and supplemental judges. Virtually all will agree with the President's stated objective to bring the courts into better standing with the people and to strengthen them as "an essential and honored part of our institutions." To improve respect for the processes of law, the processes adopted must themselves be both legal and honorable.

Peace Begins at Home

Book News of the Day

PEACE begins at home—this is one of the most important points that Nelson Antrim Crawford's YOUR CHILD FACES WAR (New York: Coward-McCann. $1.25) will thrust upon the attention of its readers. Mr. Crawford draws upon his study of psychology to answer questions he has received from parents during his editorship of a periodical with wide circulation.

The impressions the child receives in his parents' company will play a large part in conditioning his emotional and mental reactions to the world around him and in determining his outlook on war, Mr. Crawford declares. Among these impressions may be harmony or inharmony as expressed in the relationship of the parents. Frustration, racial hatreds (which, by the way, are not inherited by the child, but acquired so early as to seem hereditary), and other characteristics which will set the child at odds with his surroundings all tend, in Mr. Crawford's view, to nurture the war mentality in the individual. But the scope of his neat little volume covers much of the war problem which is imposed on persons of all ages from without the home as well as within.

* * *

One may or may not agree with the methods of psychologists; still there is much good sense written into this book, and written briefly, understandably and in a manner which makes it immediately applicable to the problem considered. Take the observation:

> The reason most of us get no further than we do in implanting the will to peace is that we are afflicted with childish habits—and do not recognize them as such. It is salutary for any one to sit down and make a list of his own childish habits and childish reactions, look at the list objectively, and laugh heartily at its contents. Nine-tenths of us will find on the list the habit of getting angry over trifles. . . .

* * *

The primitive inclinations of human beings, as brought out by war, are described tellingly in a passage which concludes that "War offers nothing not supplied by peace except a certain freedom from social restraint. For the average person, this freedom is of questionable utility." The falsehood, the economic motivations, and the mass hysteria are all properly recognized against a background of individual responsibility. At the same time, stress is put upon individual opportunity to contribute to that improved habit of thought which is doing and will continue to do much to eradicate the causes of war.

C. W. M.

The Perennial Target



Spanish Doubloons

On a Scottish Island

"JESS GOWDIE looks more beautifully Spanish than ever with that scarf on her dark hair."

"Aye," chuckling, "but ye'd better not be saying that to any of the Gowdies."

This was the Sunday school picnic, and it was being held at Gowdie's Peak, their big farm on the "roof" of the Scottish island.

"It has been handed down," went on Miss Alice, "that the first one of them hereabouts was a ship-wrecked Spaniard called something that sounded like Gowdie. But *they* wilna have that at all, and they're aye ready to prove that their name hasna ever been anything but Scotch. But for a' their talk," this with a kindly twinkle, "every once in a while, one of the family turns out real furrin-ish like."

Something of this I had already heard from Margit Gillespie, who was the oldest inhabitant. She had told me about the Spanish ship which according to legend had once been driven ashore near there, and about the Gowdies, but she hadn't told me that they didn't like the tale.

"Why do they object?" I asked Miss Alice, and she replied, "I don't ken. Maybe we all hae some notion that seems daft to other folk."

At that moment, Annie called to us to come and see the floral display, so no more was said on the subject. At least not until—but I'm coming to that.

During the past half hour the children had been gathering wild flowers, and bouquets were now placed in rows on the grass. Mrs. Hume, the minister's wife, had just presented the prize for the one most pleasingly arranged, when a small girl about six, with a few blooms tight in one hand, came straggling in. "Gracie," she admonished, "did ye not hear the bell?" (It had been rung for the contestants to come in.)

"Aye," said the child, "but I was owre thrang to heed it."

This quaint expression meant that she had been very much occupied, so Mrs. Hume asked with indulgent smile what had made her so.

"I found a penny, and I thocht if I was to look some mair that maybe I'd find anither." So saying, she opened one set of fingers and revealed a coin. Whereupon, we all stared, for it was an unfamiliar coin. Annie said, "That isna a penny, Gracie. Let me look at it."

John Gowdie was standing near so she called to him, "John, can you tell what sort of money this is that Gracie has found?"

John shook his head. "No, but here's the dominie. He'll ken."

Jeremy Stair was a scholarly person, and he had only studied the strange piece a moment or so, when he exclaimed in some excitement:

"Man, it's a Spanish doubloon! Where did you find it, Gracie?"

"Doon by the auld byre. I'm wanting to spend it."

Explaining to us that he would keep it safe for her parents the schoolmaster dropped two coppers into the child's palm.

"You couldn't spend this coin, Gracie, but here are two that you could. Now show us exactly where you found this one."

Delighted with the exchange, she led us to the far side of an ancient building which stood apart from the others, and then she ran off to join the other children. We began an eager search, overturning boulders and poking into bushes until Annie said, "John, to look further we'll have to pull down this shauchlie biggin. One tug would do it."

"Whatever you say, Annie," he said, jokingly. "Here's your tug." He seized one of the vines which draped the crumbling walls and next instant an amazing thing happened.

First there was a crunching noise as, matted with roots, stones came hurtling from the wall, there was dust, and then, unmistakably, the sound of coins clinking one on another! The ivy through the years had gradually loosened the pointing, some stones having already fallen out, John's powerful jerk dislodged others, and with dramatic suddenness a hoard of ancient Spanish gold was tumbling into the sunshine of today! The single coin, found by the child on the ground, must, it was decided, have slipped from the wall in some small slide of its own.

John had to face a good deal of bantering after that, as he took his buttermilk cart through the village, but he was undisturbed.

"Aye," he agreed, "seems like the first Gowdie hereabouts was a furriner after all, but," with a broad, appreciative grin, "we'll hae to admit he was a fine thrifty one."

MABEL GREY GERKING.

North . . South . . East . . West

"Behind That Curtain"

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE of America's popular fiction writers a few years ago employed the caption quoted above as the title of a story which, in due course, found its way to the picture houses via the silver screen and "talkies." Like all mystery stories, when finally told, the solution seemed simple, logical and convincing enough to persuade its readers or listeners to imagine that what appeared to have happened might actually have taken place almost anywhere.

A popular weekly radio program enjoyed by listeners these summer evenings brings the transmuted voice of a clever ventriloquist through the wagging wooden jaws of a puppet. The illusion is so skilfully staged as to be almost convincing. In the swift interchange of humorous quips, homely philosophic interludes and carefully rehearsed dialogue, the "master voice" seems sometimes to be that of the dummy, and that of the dummy the voice of the master. How readily and avidly we believe what we hear, or think we hear!

Of course, it would not be insisted that a person should not buy and wear a better coat or hat or pair of shoes than he could possibly make for himself. Those adept and experienced in the manufacture of such necessary articles should be employed or patronized. One does not seek nonchalantly to make it appear that he is his own tailor, hatter or cobbler. Even the thrifty housewife, complimented for her cleverness, does not take credit for bread from the baker's shop or soup produced in a cannery a hundred miles distant.

* * *

But there is a somewhat different code which all of us have been inclined to apply in our judgment of and preference for public speakers and those admittedly posing as shapers and directors of public opinion. The anonymous writer of newspaper articles and editorials sows broadcast, as it were, depending upon favorable currents to carry the scattered seeds to fertile ground. Sometimes this anonymity is his best defense and most convincing proof of lack of bias or prejudice.

So it comes with disillusioning suddenness to be informed that the business of manufacturing speeches to be delivered and accepted as the individual expressions of opinion of high officials of government, of lawmakers, candidates, spellbinders, entertainers and run-of-the-mill orators is an established industry, and that it has become a prosperous and paying undertaking. But more important than this is the fact that the practice is condoned by a gullible public, and that its patrons seem unblushingly to admit their own part in the conspiracy.

There has existed and for some time persisted the suspicion that the American public has yielded, more or less, to the influence of clever phrase-makers. Those who have accepted these challenging declarations or proverbial pronouncements have imagined that they could be traced directly to their source and that in them were expressed, not the clever cunning of a man behind the curtain, but the wisdom and sincerity of the man before the microphone.

Now we are disillusioned. There has been no denial of the widely published assertion that even executive messages and some of the more intimate "fireside chats" of our favorite writers and speakers are the products of a hidden hand.

* * *

The voice of Jacob, but the hand of Esau, failed to deceive the intended victim of a cunning historic imposter. Not all of us have been as wise or as discerning as the ancient patriarch. Phrases upon which we have hung with ecstasy lose their charm and their convincing eloquence when we learn that they are shop-made and shopworn.

Referring to Alexander Hamilton's great gifts as constitutionalist and orator, a friend, in paying tribute to him after the tragedy at Weehawken, defined his convincing style as "those persuasive accents upon which we have so often and so lately hung with transport." That, we are all quite convinced, was in a day before the fashion of the hired phrase-maker had become the mode.

Long ago, on the evening of a day which seems to have become historic in a measure, I heard a grizzled and unlettered Governor of a state in the Middle West, standing on the steps of the Capitol and facing an assemblage of his townspeople, declare that in putting down by force a riot in a neighboring city, "I seen my duty and I done it!" There, unquestionably, was a phrase bearing the stamp of originality. An amanuensis might have dressed it up a bit, but nothing could have added to its homely sincerity.

The Wide Horizon

Manhattan Merry-Go-Round

By Wynne Dashwood

NEW YORK

REFORM mayors had been elected before Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia exiled the Tammany Tiger from New York's City Hall four years ago, but none has enjoyed such a prospect of re-election. This year the tempestuous incumbent of the post that ranks third in the nation in the number of citizens represented is seen as riding an even better steed to City Hall than that on which he rode in 1933.

Responsibility for this lies in the fact that the Democratic tribesmen of Manhattan who have made it axiomatic that no reform mayoralty shall repeat itself are deep in the mire of an intra-party feud climaxing that which split them disastrously in 1933, their once invincible machine a confirmed rattle-trap of discord, with no leader in the powerful tradition to steady it.

Index to the conflict lies in the frank underwriting by Alfred E. Smith of the strategy making this the field to stage a 1937 continuance of the battle between New Deal and old-line "Constitutional" Democrats that rent the national party last year.

Mr. Smith, reinvigorated from a sojourn abroad, has found in a divided Tammany and his 1936 anti-New Deal colleague, United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, what his following regards as the perfect combination to reassert himself in the Empire State Democracy. Senator Copeland, as deeply concerned as Mr. Smith with the undoing of President Roosevelt's control of party affairs, has found it consistent to enlist again Republican support for his purpose and will run for the nomination in both camps. Meanwhile he will retain his Senate seat as untiring watchdog of Administration policy in Congress.

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The re-emergence of Mr. Smith is predicated on the belief that President Roosevelt's popularity has waned in this city. It would appear to be a conclusion fathered by the wish, however, for few observers find indication of recession, from the monumental plurality of 1,375,000 votes which New York City counted for the President last fall with Tammany in only half-hearted recruitment.

That election, which also reversed the local machine in its most cherished prerogatives in adoption of the new city charter and proportional representation for the election of the new City Council, was palpably a New Deal victory, but, as elsewhere in the national party picture, has served to intensify the partisan division. Tammany Democrats go into the campaign with a primary contest over Senator Copeland and Jeremiah T. Mahoney, the latter the James A. Farley organization idea of a New Deal candidate. Theoretically, they will split the vote of the 2,289,213 Democrats enrolled here, with Senator Copeland attracting a portion of the 413,527 Republicans.

Practically, however, Mayor LaGuardia has an unquestioned strength with the mass of the people, most of whom, as the figures show, are enrolled Democrats. In addition, organized labor is espousing him as its apostle, an impressive sector of the Republican bloc is endorsing him on the issue of non-political management of city affairs; Samuel Seabury, father, guide and friend of the campaign that projected the LaGuardia ticket four years ago, and all the other components of the generic term Fusion are mobilizing for his return. Moreover, he is confident he has identified his mayoralty so emphatically with the progressive and independent ideal of non-partisan city rule that he can emerge on Nov. 2 head and shoulders over anything a shredded organization vote can do.

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While no clan is more famous in the annals of the Hall than that of Sullivan, today in the teeming neighborhoods south of Fourteenth Street, where this name has been the political password for two generations, it is that of Albert Marinelli that counts, and Christopher D. Sullivan, last of the direct line, is Tammany chief only by grace of a Marinelli.

Tammany braves have been resisting to the last the Farley drive to bring them into line with a city-wide organization scheme that would align the five boroughs in a population rating and so consign the Tammany preserve to humble third place. When the braves refused to accept this dictum four years ago, Mr. Farley put his own mayoral designee in the field, and Tammany's John Patrick O'Brien ran a poor third.

That intra-party division was far less fundamental in its bitterness than that of this quadrennium. Consensus among observers is that this time the organization split will not only once again hand Mr. LaGuardia the mayoralty, but leave the Tammany braves singing in doleful tones the chant about the merry-go-round that broke down.

Mirror of World Opinion

Gold to Be Buried

IF EVER the bankers should decide to leave the gold under the Rand reefs instead of digging it up in order to rebury it under the pavements of London and New York, then South Africa would have to reconstruct her life from top to bottom.

Meantime, the country clings to its anchor of gold and exploits to the limit its situation as the chief custodian of the world's most useless metal.—*Daily Express*, London.